

The FRONT PA

Ontario Tories Take Stock

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The meeting was in the main a preparation for the convention of the Conservative party at Winnipeg next October, and among the most interesting utterances was that of Hon. Dr. Edwards of Frontenac, who presided, when he said that his party must look to the West more than it has in the past. The entire change in the political balance which has taken place in the past fifteen or twenty years as a result of the continuous growth of Western provinces and centres is something which the older generation of politicians in both traditional parties are apt to overlook. As a result of this oversight Western politics have too often fallen into the hands of economic quacks, whose thinking is based on the preposterous theory that the farmer can be made more prosperous by ruining the financier, the manufacturer and the merchant. It is to be trusted that in the interest of Canadian unity both Conservative and Liberal parties will develop a broader conception of the political power of the West, for there is need of education on this point in Quebec as well as Ontario.

The "Victory" banquet was in celebration of Hon. Howard Ferguson's great triumph at the polls on Dec. 14 last. Though that victory was more or less non-political in character, the power of the Conservatives in Ontario was demonstrated in the Federal elections of September when Mr. Meighen had a majority of 18 in a total of 82 members. Though many of the leaders regarded this showing as almost a defeat, it is quite certain that Ontario will have a great deal to say not only as to the future leadership of the Conservative party in the Federal arena, but on the policies to be adopted. It was clear from the ovation given Hon. Hugh Guthrie by the men and women, who were almost equally represented in the gathering, that he has gained greatly in prestige since his unexpected election to the leadership of the Opposition at Ottawa last autumn. Mr. Guthrie is especially entitled to thanks for exploding the fallacies involved in that widely diffused bit of bunkum, "the new Magna Charta." We do not know what journalistic cheapjack invented the phrase to describe the understandings reached at the Imperial Conference, but it caught on as readily as the Imperial Conference, but it caught on as readily as the famous song-refrain, "Yes, We have no Bananas,"—and was about as intelligent an expression of thought. It was in the sense that it implied that the Dominionists had been compelled to exact by threats rights withheld from them by Great Britain, and it is largely withheld from them by the fallacy was exposed.

There has been much talk about inducing Hon. Fergusson to accept the Federal leadership of the Conservatives, but evidently not with his own consent. Apparently Ontario's Premier has cast his die for Mr. Guthrie; he not only paid a most enthusiastic tribute to his services, but took his election as permanent leader for granted when he alluded to him as "my distinguished friend who will lead the Conservative party to victory." That Mr. Fergusson is thinking of national questions as well as of his own provincial responsibilities was clear from his discussion of the inter-related questions of new settlement and transportation. He pointed out that we have built our lines of steel, but had not gone sufficiently far to enable people to use them. "Distance is the great far to enable people to use them," said Mr. Fergusson, "and I am bound to say that I cannot see any difference between subsidizing a railway or building a canal and giving it to the people to enable them to trade, with special rates on certain types of products." In urging selective immigration, suitable to the character of widely different localities, he said the greatest inducement to immigration would be the announcement, "It is possible for you to carry your products on the transportation systems without robbing you of all the profit you can make on them."

This is a very large and generous proposal, large to be dealt with off-hand—but it will undoubtedly be extremely popular in both the Maritime Provinces and the West. At any rate it should help to dispel the myth that Ontario public men are rootedly opposed to the interests of the Maritime provinces of Canada.

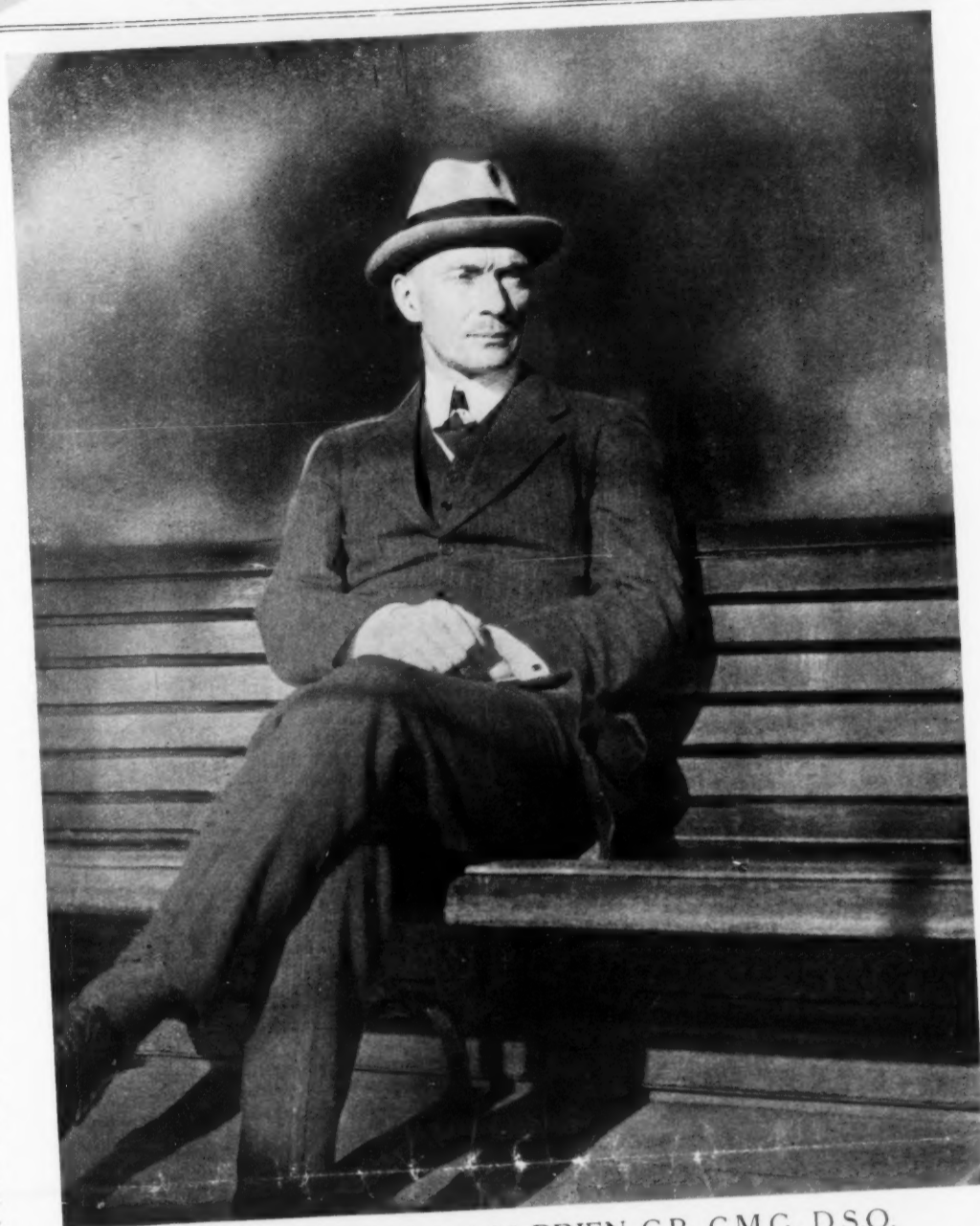
Is It Really a Customs Enquiry?

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For several months the Customs enquiry has been dragging along, occasionally with rather romantic results, as in the case of Mrs. Rocci Perri, whose lack of curiosity about her husband's comings and goings stamps her as the most phenomenal wife in history or legend. Then too it was interesting to learn what some of us had suspected, that Windsor, Ontario, was one of the greatest liquor export centres in the world. But in the sittings of the enquiry since it started to function there has been a paucity of evidence on the subject in which the business men of Canada are most interested: How much smuggling of United States' goods into this country has been going on?

On this point the Parliamentary committee whose work the present judicial commission was appointed to carry on, accomplished more in five or six weeks than has the Commission in as many months. The Commission, with its array of judges, counsel and experts is an immensely costly affair, but the main service it has accomplished so far is to furnish sensational proofs that at many border points the United States Customs service is extraordinarily lax. It gets the traveller who tries to smuggle a flask over the line, but the millionaire boot-legger has not the slightest difficulty in importing vast cargoes of liquor for distribution among thirsty seafarers, chafing under the Volstead Act.

We have no doubt that our American neighbors welcome this intelligence, new chapters of which are provided for them daily at the expense of the Canadian



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Whose retirement from the post of Chief of Staff of the Canadian Department of National Defence was announced some weeks ago. It has been arranged that it will take effect on June 1st, when he will be succeeded by Major-General Thacker. Gen. MacBrien was born at Myrtle, Ont., in 1878, of Irish descent. As a mere youth he served with distinction in the General Staff of the Canadian Army won the favorable attention of War, where his work as a member of the General Staff and Chief of General Staff of Overseas Military Forces during Imperial Officers. He was made Major-General and Chief of Staff of the Canadian militia. When the demobilization period in 1919 and on his return became Chief of Staff of the Canadian militia. When the Department of National Defence was created in 1923 he became its permanent head and his efficient performance of his duties makes his retirement a subject of general regret. At the Imperial Conference last autumn he was adviser to the Prime Minister of Canada on the many important matters relating to Empire defence then discussed.

tax-payer. The opponent of prohibition is glad to read it because it strengthens his argument that prohibition is a farce. The prohibitionist organizations are equally pleased because it shows that eternal (salaried) vigilance is the price of restricting liberty. But what benefit does Canada really derive from proving that United States' administration of prohibition enactments is a joke?

Investigation of the liquor traffic has been permitted to entirely overshadow the original purpose of the enquiry. Iniquitorial zeal has been diverted into the single channel of the iniquities of the liquor traffic. The scandal of the influx of millions of dollars' worth of American manufactured goods which pay no duty has seemingly been forgotten. No doubt the House of Commons committee a year ago succeeded in getting at the worst spot in connection with the smuggling business; but it is difficult to believe that the Quebec boundary was the only district in Canada where smuggling conditions, inward not outward, existed.

There is of course a ready answer to complaints against the centralization of the Commission's activities on liquor export. It can be pointed out that the brewers and distillers have been evading the Sales Tax, and that the Government is entitled to recover. But it is clear from the evidence of Major Nash, the chief accountant, who conducted the probe into liquor transactions, that the Department of Inland Revenue had obtained this information in advance. All that the government had to do to recomp itself was to start a series of civil actions against brewers and distillers known to have evaded the tax and collected through the courts without the circumlocution involved in a long and expensive enquiry. These actions will have to be taken anyway, and unless the defendants settle up, the evidence will all have to be taken over again. In the meantime, the public is left more or less in the dark as to how much smuggling of ordinary commodities has prevailed along the boundary line from the St. Lawrence River to the Gulf of Georgia; and how far it has been checked.

Miss MacPhail
Publicity
Expert

Miss MacPhail While nearly everyone familiar with the leading figures in the public life of Canada is aware of the fact that Miss Agnes MacPhail, M.P., is, per se, shallow, and ill-informed, there is no doubt that she has an aptitude for publicity that would have delighted the late P. T. Barnum. While many of us know countless individuals of her own sex whose opinions are more worthy of consideration than she is in spite of ourselves compelled to talk about her. That is because she usually manages to contribute her misinformation in quarters where it may do harm. Her misconceptions as to the long and complicated history of British relations with China would have no

importance whatever were they not backed by her prestige as a member of the Parliament of Canada, and if she had not attempted to mislead the school children of her own constituency in Grey county, Ontario.

We have no prejudice against Miss MacPhail because of her sex, although she might very well stand as a living illustration to prove the arguments of those who were skeptical of the results of permitting women to take an equal share with men in the responsibilities of government. If Miss MacPhail has ever made an enlightened contribution to the discussion of any major issue it is not on the records. But it must be admitted that there are plenty of masculine persons in politics who are equally pretentious and shallow—though they do not command publicity to the same extent.

It is doubtful whether Miss MacPhail carries a shaft of her skirts for the Chinese people, but so long as they can afford her an argument to create a prejudice in Canada against Great Britain or against "imperialism" (though we doubt whether she has any real grasp of what the word means) the Chinese will serve her turn. She argues that though her facts may be wrong her heart is in the right place, and on this particular question Mr. John S. Ewart seems to be of the light of her life. Although Mr. Ewart himself, who suffers qualms when he finds anyone in agreement with him, must have been rather irritated at the peculiar twist she gave to her impressions of his recent pamphlet on the Chinese war of 1840, Mr. Ewart is not entirely blameless for disturbing the lady's mentality. An extraordinary thing about his pamphlet is his apparent belief that the officials of the Chinese Empire were quite right in the attitude they maintained for a century of addressing all British traders and officials in extravagant terms of insult, while on the other hand he is very censorious about British officials of the highest rank whenever they chanced to be guilty of minor breaches of absurd forms of Chinese etiquette. Kick a Britisher and it's all right, but the Britisher is a 'low and dangerous animal if he does not accept the kick with obsequious reverence—that briefly seems to be the attitude of Mr. Ewart on all controversial episodes in the history of the Empire. And Miss MacPhail cries "Ditto!" to the question of whether China had the right to treat white men as dogs had a great deal more to do with the war of 1840 than opium, which always has and always will be the excuse for whatever the Chinese congregate.

The fact that in Canada many thousands of Chinese enjoy the protection of our laws (even when they commit murder), whereas to-day the lives of British residents in China are in jeopardy, apparently means nothing to Miss MacPhail. Perhaps the most unique letter that has been written in her defence is one in which it is stated that she is a *missionary* and therefore entitled to say what she

pleases. We have sometimes suspected that facts were of small consequence to prohibitionists, but have never seen the argument so explicitly stated before.

Foolish Attacks on Britain

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Canadians who wish to assail Great Britain are at all times obliged to go rather far afield. No matter what their racial origins they can hardly deny that throughout the history of Canada British connection has been coincident with the fullest exercise of liberty. Any limitations of the principle of liberty which have taken place in Canada are of our own making and non-British in inception. For us the "yoke" of Empire has been easy. Rt. Hon. Stanley Baldwin in his opening address at the Imperial Conference last autumn very aptly quoted as the ideal of our Imperial system the words of St. Augustine, "In essentials, unity; in non-essentials, liberty; in all things charity."

all things charity." Why then so many trivial attacks on Great Britain from persons who are themselves trivial but manage to occupy a good deal of public attention? During the closing days of the recent session of the House of Commons Great Britain was the subject of a good deal of discussion, which in the pressure of other news was scantily reported. Of course the loquacious Mr. Bourassa, who has never once in a long experience of public life presented a constructive idea for the welfare of Canada, had his little fling and was the subject of a stern rebuke from Hon. Dr. Manion. Dr. Manion happens to be a Roman Catholic of pure Irish descent, and as such, his views have not, he admits, been characterized by blind allegiance to England. But Dr. Manion was able to point out that from the beginning Britain's treatment of Canadian Catholics, of whom the French-Canadians constitute the majority, has been at all times tolerant and in keeping with the principles of liberty.

Dr. Manion developed a point to which few, least of all malcontents like Mr. Bourassa, have given much thought; the contrast between Britain's treatment of the French in Quebec after the conquest of 1759 and that accorded by the United States toward the French who automatically became Americans at the time of the Louisiana purchase in 1803. That purchase did not mean the State of Louisiana as we know it to-day but embraced the areas known as Mississippi, Arkansas, Minnesota, Dakota, Nebraska, Oklahoma, and other sections. That vast territory contained about 80,000 white inhabitants, of whom French was made the common language and French was not recognized. This sudden enactment made conditions onerous for the governed and difficult for the government, so that in 1823 an American governor himself complained to Washington, without result, of the hardship of "requiring our records to be kept in English."

"Surely," said Dr. Manion, "it is worth remembering that if, by any chance, Canada became a part of the United States, the three millions of French speaking people would be completely submerged. In view of that it seems to me that the people of Quebec must sometimes, in listening to the honorable member for Labelle (Mr. Bourassa) sometimes ask themselves whether is he leading us?"

Mr. Bourassa probably does not know himself. "He don't know where he's going, but he's on the way." Like the rest of the crew of malcontents who specialize in jibes against Great Britain, he would be hard put to it to answer what other system would be so beneficent in its treatment of racial minorities as the British Imperial system.

Dr. Manion quoted from a recent article by the well-known American writer and diplomat, Richard Washburn Child, a few sentences which provide a most effective answer to the whole crew of anti-British demagogues in Canada.

Says Mr. Child: "Even the anti-British fanatics in the United States must have an intuitive sense that the world is a little more safe and orderly when Great Britain and her dominions are safe and well ordered. . . . We are forced to the conclusion, too, that since the war, sorely tested, sorely menaced by conflict within and necessity for readjustments without, the British civilization, its mind and its action, have been on the whole liberal, trustworthy and splendidly courageous."

Besco's Problem and Outlook

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The refusal by the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia of the National Trust Company's application for the winding-up of the British Empire Steel Corporation does not, by any means imply that, in the opinion of the Court, a reorganization of the Corporation is not called for. Indeed, Mr. Justice Chisholm, in the course of his judgment spoke of the desirability of reorganization, "seeming to be common ground". But what the judgment, in effect does, is to leave to the majority of the shareholders the responsibility for measures of reorganization, with an undoubted implication that resort may be had to further proceedings in the event of such measures of this nature as the majority may adopt not being satisfactory. The history of the British Empire Steel Corporation has been a chequered one. From the viewpoint of the investor its record has certainly been very disappointing. It has suffered from general trade and industrial depression, and from calamitous strikes. And there is no question but that, in its relations with its employees, it has been extremely unfortunate. Reorganization on an equitable basis, if it can be brought about, should herald the dawn of a brighter day.

Issues of Quebec Campaign

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parties profess to be sanguine of gains. At the last general election in the Province, Mr. Sauve, the leader of the Conservative Opposition, met with unexpected success on the island of Montreal. It was, in fact, largely the gains that his party made there that increased its numerical strength from five members to twenty-one. Whether he will be able to repeat this success on the island of Montreal at the forthcoming election is uncertain. In 1922, Montreal was undoubtedly sore with the Taschereau Government. It believed that, although it bears the lion's share in the matter of furnish-

ing the sinews of war, the Government had been a good deal too unmindful of its interests as regards taxation, roads and other matters. And it took the opportunity of giving the Government a gentle reminder—indeed, the force of the wallop it administered was such that it would be more correct to call it an ungentle one—that those who pay the piper expect to have some say in the calling of the tune. Of late, as pointed out more than once in these columns, the Government has been making assiduous—and, in some instances, almost frantic—efforts to mend its political fences on the island, and the party organizers claim that it will recover the ground that it lost at the election of 1923. Though the chains of party organizers naturally do not err on the side of modesty, there is substantial reason for believing that the Government may regain a few of the seats on the island that went against it three and a half years ago.

On the other hand, outside the island of Montreal, the Opposition suffered much at the election of December, 1923, from inadequate and inefficient organization, but, in the interval that has elapsed since then, it has done much towards remedying its deficiencies in this regard. Altogether, it seems likely that though the Government will improve its position on the island of Montreal, the Opposition will make some gains in other parts of the Province. Much of the Opposition's platform criticism is being devoted to the alleged grievances of settlers in the Lake St. John district—whose lands, it is claimed, have suffered, as a result of the great development, that (to the great benefit of the Province as a whole) is taking place in that district—and to certain departmental expenditures that it denounces as excessive. The expenditures of the roads department have admittedly been large—large, but necessary and beneficial, is the Government's claim, and there is a good deal to be said in support of it. But the revenues have also been large and the roads policy pursued by the Government has secured a large measure of popularity throughout the Province.

The Taschereau Government has had its faults and has made its mistakes—indeed, one department, that of agriculture, could easily do with a stronger and more progressive Minister at its head. But, on the whole, it can point to a record of constructive administration. More than that, it has that best of electioneering agents, "Good Times", working for it. The Province is enjoying a period of undoubted prosperity, and, whether the Government has been instrumental in bringing this about, or whether it has come about in spite of it, the Government is sure to get not a little of the credit for this desirable state of affairs. In one direction, especially, the Government has deserved well of the Province, namely, in the manner in which it has stoutly withstood suggested encroachments on Provincial rights and resources. Whether in resisting the export of electrical energy developed from Quebec water powers, or in standing out against high-handed attempts to dispose of Ottawa River resources in contravention of Provincial rights, or in its action in connection with the St. Lawrence River, the Government has maintained the consistent position of sentry over the interests of the Province. Its maintenance of this position is all the more creditable in view of the line taken in certain of these matters by some of the Liberal leaders in the Federal field.

The Bowler Comes Back

By Sydney Roe

WHEN the good Queen sat on the throne
Before this century began,
A nice new bowler I did own,
And felt that I was quite a man;
The ladies all wore bustles then
And bell skirts too (Yes, you may smile)
And bowler hats were, for the men,
The very, very latest style.

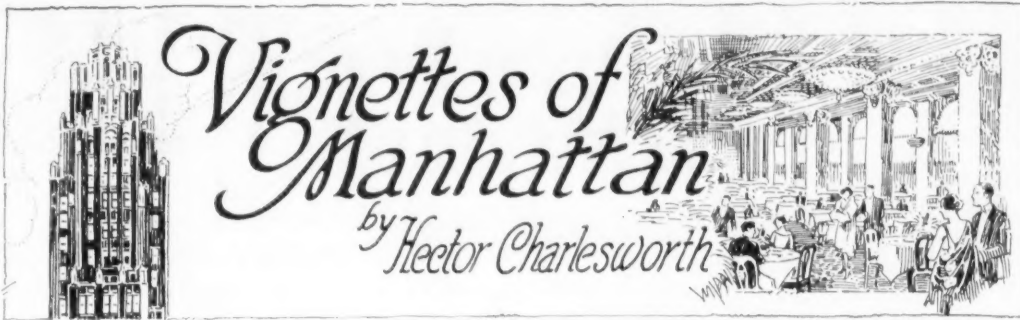
The years passed on and bowlers dropped
From favor, and the soft hat new,
Just took its place, and people stopped
When'er a hard one came to view.
And so I hid my friend away
Up in the attic, with a tear,
A relic of another day
A passing fad of yester-year.

A gay Felora graced my brow,
Replaced in summer by a straw,
I struggled manfully somehow
To keep abreast of fashion's law,
But oft my thoughts would fondly rove
To my old Derby lying there,
With pieces of the kitchen stove
Just up the dusty attic stair.

But what is this that meets my gaze?
Oh joy, Oh bliss, it can't be real,
The fashion of Victoria's days
Has turned right back on time's old wheel,
So up the attic stair I sped
Where my old friend had lovelily lain,
And clapped him gaily on my head,
The Bowler hat is back again.



HONORED FOR ASTRONOMICAL WORK
Professor Frank Schlesinger, of the Observatory of Yale University, who has been awarded the gold medal of the Royal Astronomical Society for his work on stellar parallax and astronomical photography.



AMONG THE CONDUCTORS

IN A previous article I have mentioned Artur Bodanzky and Tullio Serafin, the more eminent of the many conductors at the Metropolitan Opera House, and in the winter season conductors of international renown are always coming and going in New York. Leopold Stokowski with his Philadelphia Orchestra still remains the chief favorite, and his concerts are sacred to those who have purchased admission months in advance. The most important new-comer of the season has been the Westphalian conductor, Fritz Busch of Dresden, whom many European critics regard as the peer of all the younger generation of Teutonic baton wielders, and who was brought over for four concerts in March by the Dr. Damrosch's New York Symphony Society. He is a brother of the great violinist, Adolf Busch, and is said to be a gifted pianist. Though but 37, his experience as a conductor dates from his engagement at the Riga Opera when but nineteen years of age. Busch looks even younger than his years, with a magnetic, buoyant, virile personality, and is essentially a poetic interpreter. The New York Symphony Orchestra in woodland perhaps excels all rivals and on the occasion when I heard it, its members responded beautifully to the guest conductor, although the Mecca Temple is not an ideal auditorium for a conductor who specializes in subtle and delicate effects. The chief work I heard under his direction was Brahms' Symphony, No. 4 in E-minor. As with all the last symphonies of composers, commentators have endeavored to attach tragic significance to this work although it was first heard in 1885, years before his death. The Fourth Symphony has, however, pathetic associations, because it was performed at the last symphonic concert which Brahms ever attended, four weeks before his death on April 3rd, 1897. Though on that occasion the composer was tendered a great public ovation, Brahms was uncertain of the permanent fame of this work. The famous critic, Hanslick, disliked it, and Hugo Wolf was venomous in attacking it. On the other hand Hans von Bulow greatly admired it; and of late years, with the ever growing appreciation of Brahms' authentic greatness, it finds favor with everyone because of its nobility and sustained beauty. Forty years ago critics found its tonalities daring, but time has changed all that. They also thought it audacious for him to cast the final movement in the form of a Passacaglia. Brahms himself called this symphony "a choral work without text", and it is this glowing singing quality which moves modern hearers to enthusiasm, and it was that which Fritz Busch emphasized in his splendidly fluent interpretation. Busch also conducted very delightfully a rarely heard symphony by Haydn, "Le Midi", but its effects seemed thin in the cavernous auditorium. There is no doubt that he will receive a warm welcome on his return to America.

FURTWÄNGLER A GREAT INTERPRETER

Busch is not likely, however, to overshadow Wilhelm Furtwaengler, a conductor four years his senior, who has this season conducted the major portion of the concerts of the New York Philharmonic Society and, it is said, made important changes in its personnel. The latter half of the season was to have been conducted by the great Toscanini. Furtwaengler was on the ocean en route for home when the news came of Toscanini's illness. So he turned about and took over the balance of the season. There is a feeling abroad that the Philharmonic has suffered through constantly changing conductors, and the success of the Philadelphians under Stokowski is cited as proof of the value of a single control. Consequently it has been decided that Furtwaengler will come back as chief conductor next season. He is unquestionably a great and impressive interpreter, a tall and grave figure who grips the attention of his audience by the distinction of his presence. I heard him in a programme entirely non-Germanic, and of all the many interpretations of the Caesar Franck Symphony I have heard of recent years, that of Furtwaengler was the most beautiful, both in detail and breadth of conception. It is hardly necessary to say that Caesar Franck's is one of the most ethereal of all symphonic works, and one of the least obvious in emotional and rhythmical appeal. Under the baton of Furtwaengler it assumed a cosmic grandeur that I have not found in the interpretations of other conductors and a vast, entrancing wealth of inner rhythms. The variety of Furtwaengler as an interpreter was demonstrated by the passionate beauty of his interpretation of Tchaikovsky's Overture-Fantasy "Romeo and Juliet", which typifies Shakespeare's tragedy in its alternation between love music of the most haunting character and furious forays in tone. The tenderness, fire and profound appeal of Furtwaengler's rendering, of which it was my second hearing, makes it a lasting memory.

KOUSSEVITSKY AS CHORAL CONDUCTOR

During the present season Serge Koussevitsky has made great advances in public favor in New York and elsewhere by his genius as a conductor of the more emotional and picturesque of modern compositions. I had the privilege of hearing him both as a choral and orchestral conductor, for on a Saturday afternoon he brought with him to Carnegie Hall the St. Cecilia Choral Society of Boston, of which Malcolm Lang is the regular conductor. The chorus numbers about 110 voices, and it struck me as too small a body to do itself justice against a superb orchestra of almost equal numbers, especially in strenuous and heavily scored compositions. Despite this handicap the chorists left no doubt of their good tonal quality and efficient training in difficult and novel compositions. The most unique was an "Incantation" "Sept ils sont Sept!" (Seven They Are Seven) for tenor, chorus and orchestra, by Serge Prokofiev, a modernist who outdoes even his own countrymen in wild new effects. The poem is by the Russian writer, Constantin Balmont, and is based on a cuneiform inscription found in Mesopotamia, during the excavation of remains of the Akkadians, an ancient people who preceded the Babylonians. This inscription represented formulae of incantation against seven horrible demons regarded as the authors of all human woes. The words are full of fury and terror and these elements Prokofiev has succeeded in conveying in his music. At times the chorus is expected to shriek as in an agony of fear, and the orchestral score they have to sing against may be imagined from the fact that in addition to the strings and a full complement of woodwind, it

calls for four trumpets, eight horns, three trombones, base trombone, tuba, contra-tuba, two kettledrums, two bass drums, military drum, tambourine, cymbals, campanelli, xylophone, celesta and two harps. When the instruments are all going full blast with the voices shrieking above them, the effect is appalling, as Prokofiev intended it should be. Koussevitsky, though he had not enough voices, worked up the frenzy of the work in a masterly manner. It was he who introduced this composition to Paris at the Grand Opera in May, 1924.

Another unfamiliar, but less exhausting number was a beautiful funeral lament in the form of a Sarabande by Roger Ducasse, a renowned Parisian authority on choral singing. The voices use only the syllable "Ah" as in Percy Grainger's choral arrangement of the Londonderry Air, and are really a part of the orchestral tone poem. It is a beautiful work and I recommend it to our Canadian organizations. The Politician dances from Borodin's "Prince Igor", were introduced to Canada years ago, by the late Dr. Vogt, while conductor of the Mendelssohn Choir, and I missed the volume of tone he evoked, though Koussevitsky's conducting had inspiring rhythmical elan. The purely orchestral works at this most interesting concert included Rimsky-Korsakoff's tone poem "Sadko", a mystical sea piece, which reveals the Russian composer's inimitable gift of orchestral coloring. A most important novelty was Respighi's descriptive suite, "Church Windows", composed last summer and played for the first time in the world at Boston a few days before I heard it in New York. Each of the four episodes was inspired by stained glass windows in various churches of Italy: the first, "The Flight into Egypt", a tonal representation of the little caravan bearing our Lord from Bethlehem on a starry night, and is exquisitely tender. The second movement, "The Archangel Michael", describes him with flaming sword driving the rebellious angels from heaven and is nobly militant in feeling. The third, "The Matin of Saint Claire", a very gentle number, typifies the legend of the sick saint being miraculously borne through the air to matins. Most significant and ceremonial in effect is the last movement, "St. Gregory the Great", which presents a tone picture of the great Pope clothed in all his splendor blessing the people. Koussevitsky conducted the suite with a taste and vitality that were enthralling.

A PLAY RELATING TO MUSIC

Readers of these "Vignettes" will have discerned that my visit was in a considerable degree a musical pilgrimage, and it is interesting to note that one of the more dramatic productions of the season was a play relating to music, "The Constant Nymph", a dramatization by Margaret Kennedy (assisted by Basil Dean) of her famous novel of the same name. Those who read that infinitely touching and brilliant book will recall that it dealt with a crew of melodramatics, the progeny and friends of a mythical English composer named Sanger. It is assumed that Miss Kennedy got part of her inspiration from the strange household of Richard Wagner, although the great Richard was much fonder of high living and magnificence than the imaginary Sanger. The complete detachment of the Sanger group from all moral conventions was made the background of a tragic figure, Tessa, a lovely young spirit in a frail body so fated to unhappiness that her death came as a relief. The novel was so epical, so dependent on "atmosphere", that its availability for dramatic purposes was doubtful, but in making the attempt Miss Kennedy succeeded rather remarkably in re-capturing the spirit of her book and transferring it to a new medium. Though it is slow in evolution, infirm in structure, and possibly difficult for those who have not previously read the novel, it constantly reaches the emotions in a very appealing way. Miss Kennedy has been wise enough to discard many episodes and centralize interest exclusively on Tessa. The success of the production is very largely due to a young English actress, Beatrix Thomson, who was brought from London to play this role. It is said that she was Miss Kennedy's first choice for the role, but the London management gave it to Edna Best because of the latter's greater fame and popularity. Certainly one could not ask for a more intelligent or touching delineation of a girl sophisticated beyond her years, but still a child tremulous with lovely emotions and ideals, fore-doomed to misfortune.

MUSIC IN LIGHTER FORMS

The continuing hold of Gilbert and Sullivan on public favor has been demonstrated by the great success of Winthrop Ames' two productions, "Iolanthe" and "The Pirates of Penzance". I saw the former and though Mr. Ames' innovations in stage business did not seem improvements to me, the refinement and charm of the fairy scenes was indubitable. Fresh from having heard the D'Oyly Carte productions, the singing of the chorus seemed inferior, and it was uneven in the case of the principals, although Barclay, the noted baritone, and several other good voices were a help. That pungent comedian, Ernest Lawford, though he cannot sing, gave much point to the role of the Lord Chancellor, but the most interesting innovation of the production was the capital stroke of making up the members of the House of Peers to precisely resemble a Victorian assemblage of forty years ago, when beards and side-chops were fashionable.

The "Iolanthe" production was indeed so stimulating and distinguished as to make more apparent the banalities of several vastly expensive spectacular productions of musical comedy. There was one very tasteful production, "The Nightingale", with a book by Guy Bolton and P. G. Wodehouse, and music by a new and gifted composer, Armand Vecsey. The leading character is Jenny Lind (impersonated by a charming and capable singer, Eleanor Painter) and an important role is that of P. T. Barnum, capably acted by Tom Wise. Jenny Lind had an early love story, an infatuation for an English officer whose parents would not hear of his marriage with a public singer, and the librettists took the liberty of transferring the episode to New York of the criminal period. The whole production has unquestionable charm, but I must confess I got my chief stimulus from Stanley Lupino, a most ingratiating English clown, legitimately introduced as one of Barnum's freaks.

A most picturesque production in the Casino, ancient home of light opera, was "The Desert Song". I assume that the producers in making what breeders would call a

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

The Georgian Bay Canal

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT.

Sir,—On the first page of your most recent issue, that of April 16th, is an article bearing the title, "The Georgian Bay Canal Fiasco." This heading is entirely condemnatory, before giving any facts on which to base so pernicious a judgment. You proceed to enlarge on the theme, quoting from Colonel Dubuc—from his title a military man, yet an authority on Marine matters as well. Naturally, one hesitates to offer any adverse comment on information furnished by a person of such broadened, such diversified experience, yet if you would allow me space for it, I would venture to differ with your authority on one or more trifling points. You say that "Colonel Dubuc's facts show that never at any time since its inception was the plan feasible, and leading citizens of Northern Ontario came to a realization thereof long ago."

I would ask for some of those facts which show that the project was never feasible. On the contrary, the evidence of canal engineers and maritime experts gives entire approval of it. It is true that there are persons unacquainted with the route, who are ready to oppose it, but their opposition need not be taken seriously. If they study the proposal they will quickly be convinced of the error of their ways.

Further you state that Boards of Trade in Ontario, alarmed at wasteful expenditure on public works, made the Ottawa and Georgian Bay Canal project a subject of protest. They did so, being easily alarmed whenever public money was to be expended outside of Southern Ontario. Their protests, deficient in accuracy and fairness, were easily confuted.

Your writer goes on to say: "A canal crossing the height of land, which at certain seasons would need to have water pumped a considerable height to fill one of its most important locks, could never become an important grain route." There is no such thing proposed for the Ottawa and Georgian Bay Canal.

You continue: "Moreover, it was clear from the outset that the crooked nature of the only available route would make conditions very hazardous for large grain carriers." As to this, Captain Norcross, of Duluth, manager of the Wolvin fleet (and as such a supreme authority on inland navigation) gave evidence to the effect that "such a canal as planned may be navigated night or day, sharp turns and cross currents, worse than anything the canal will show, are on the St. Mary river, where in many years I have only experienced one instance of difficulty, and that was the result of defective steering gear."

B. D. McCONNELL, M.E.I.C.

North Bay, Ont., April 18, 1927.

"cross" between Sigmund Romberg, composer of "The Student Prince", and the librettists of "Rose Marie" expected offspring of a phenomenal order, but the thing did not quite come off. It is difficult to say just what is lacking, for nothing has been spared to make it as great a hit as those two works. The story turns on the recent war in Morocco and an Oriental background has not the same freshness of appeal as Canada or Old Heidelberg. Incidentally, the cast included a most accomplished and pretty singing actress, Vivienne Segal.

Another very sumptuous production is "Countess Maritza", adapted from a Viennese source. I fancy that in Vienna this was a romantic operetta of some distinction, but in "jazzing it up" for Broadway, the original spirit of it evaporated. Thus, though the cast includes such gifted people as Walter Woolf, Desiree Tabor and Odette Myrtil, a trio of double-jointed, slap-stick comedians, very funny in their way, get possession and the palace of the Countess becomes rather a rough-house. But when a management has spent a fortune on a work which lacks "punch" they must try to get their money back some way or other.

Episcopal Repartee

UNDER the arresting title "The Book Nobody Knows," says "London Truth", Bruce Barton has a series of interesting chapters on the Bible. In justification of his titular description, he tells a good story of a lady who, sitting next a bishop at dinner, was moved to expatiate on the Bible, in which, she admitted, "there are some very beautiful passages."

"Yes?" said the bishop. "For instance?"
"Well, for example, that line about God tempering the wind to the shorn lamb.... And now you must tell me your favorite verse."

"It would be hard for me to pick a single verse," the bishop answered. "But I can give you my favorite passage. It is the one that tells about Eliza crossing the ice."

That was a very neat retort of the bishop's, in which he ironically countered the lady's quotation from Sterne's "Sentimental Journey" with an episode from "Uncle Tom's Cabin." The worst of it is, she probably never saw that his lordship was "getting at" her. And, in any case, I doubt if the fair ignoramus was really typical. I am inclined to think that a good many more people know their Bible than Mr. Barton supposes. There are even careless Gallios who, like William Ashe in Mrs. Humphry Ward's novel, study it because "it's such a—d good reading."



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The Art of Ivan Mestrovic

By Henry Lisburn

IT IS not generally known that the Government of Canada possesses an excellent, though not one of the great examples of Ivan Mestrovic's work. It forms a part of the famous Canadian War Memorial Collection and was intended as a panel in the projected Canadian War Memorial building. It was recently erected temporarily on the grounds of the National Gallery of Canada. It is called the "Canadian Phalanx" and the repetition and regularity of form conveys in a very wonderful way the unbreakable character of the Canadian line which "saved the day."

The long annals of art have produced few more interesting or romantic figures than Ivan Mestrovic. His is the story of Giotto, of the born artist, repeating itself, and that, too, under the terrific conditions of the Balkan peninsula at the close of the last century.

Ivan Mestrovic was born at Vrpolji in Slavonia in 1883, to which place his parents were in the habit of going each winter from their native village of Otavice in Dalmatia. They were of "haiduk" or "knight-bandit" stock, a social class readily comprehended under the Turkish misrule of the preceding period. It is said that the family name was originally Gavrilovic but, became Mestrovic because one of his forefathers had been "Mestar" or master of his village.

Ivan's early days were spent tending his father's sheep and goats on the rugged Serbian mountains, in a land of stone, and it was here that the first signs of the boy's authentic genius began to be revealed. All day long, as he wandered over the hills after his flock, he was incessantly carving figures in wood or stone, fashioning spinning wheels, utensils or odd ornaments until the shelves at home began to bend under the weight of them. With rare discernment, both mother and father encouraged their unusual son.

Young Ivan was finally taken to the town of Spalato and there apprenticed, by his father, who used all his scant savings in the process, to a carver of cemetery monuments. Here the untutored boy of fifteen, who had not learned even to draw or measure, displayed more knowledge than his teachers and with a free hand completed a Crucifix better and more quickly than the trained Italian craftsmen beside him. "A devil of a peasant boy," said the master.

It was not long before he was taken to Vienna and there, in that citadel of the Austrian oppressor, he was, after many vicissitudes, admitted at length to the Academy. The story of Mestrovic's academic career is the oft repeated one of the born artist thrown among students of all degrees of talent and teachers of varying measures of vision, a ceaseless battle with the school authorities for artistic freedom and a relentless struggle for the bare necessities of life. As a means of livelihood he was forced to copy Greek statues and, as he worked, the ancient sculptures made a deep and lasting impression on his mind.

The revelation of Mestrovic's powerful art first came to Europe at the great Roman exhibition in 1911. It was here, where Europe had assembled all her arts of peace almost on the eve of Armageddon, that the world first became aware that a new force had arrived in modern art. Mestrovic's appearance in the Serbian section was preceded by an interesting and significant incident. A subject of the dual monarchy, he would be expected to exhibit under Austro-Hungarian auspices but this the young artist, steeped in the tradition of Kosovo and burning with patriotic love for his enslaved race, refused to do unless a separate Croat pavilion were conceded by Vienna. When the concession was refused, he turned his art over to the Belgrade government for exhibition with the Serbian section. His work made a tremendous impression, the power and force of it, the technical skill, deep sentiment and rebellious patriotism were unmistakable. Said Sir John Lavery, "When I came to the Serbian Pavilion, devoted almost entirely to the work of Mestrovic, I felt in the presence of a great spirit, a terrible spirit. The Serbian hero, Marko Kraljevic, was there on horseback. It was the most impressive statue I have ever seen. There is supposed to be no equestrian statue to rank with the Colosseum in Venice, but I must say that to me this Marko Kraljevic was more impressive than the cultivated and finished work of the Verrocchio." Sir



THE COLDSTREAM GUARDS AT SHANGHAI
This world-famous regiment arrived on a rainy day and the picture shows the officers and men giving "eyes right" as they passed the British Consulate where the Commander-in-Chief, Gen. Duncan, was stationed.

Michael Sadlier described him as "the greatest sculptor of religious subjects since the Renaissance."

Mestrovic is a modernist in the sense that he has burst the academic mould and seeks the naked idea of truth, free from all ritualistic flummery, to recover and reveal the underlying reality which is the ultimate purpose of all art. Although he has been called an eclectic of Shakespearean temper and the influence of many traditions is evident in his work, he stands alone as all great men must.

Confederation Relic Now in Saskatchewan

Adventures of the Table Round Which the "Fathers" Fixed Terms of the British North America Act

By Jessie R. Bothwell

SASKATCHEWAN, the youngest Province in the Federation, is the proud possessor of the table at which sat the Fathers of Confederation in 1864.

As Canada's Diamond Jubilee approaches, much interest is being shown in this historic relic of the famous conference at Quebec. Is there a Canadian who is not familiar with the striking picture of "The Fathers of Confederation" by Robert Harris, with the thirty-four statesmen whose memories we shall honor at the Jubilee, grouped in striking poses around this table?

The Legislative Library of the beautiful Provincial Parliament Buildings at Regina is a fitting resting-place for the treasured table. Here it is a centre of interest to many visitors from all parts of the world.

Two Tablets have been placed on the table by the Saskatchewan Government, one reading:

"Confederation Table
used by
The Fathers of Confederation
in the Conferences resulting
in the
British North America Act
1867"

While at the other end is a larger Tablet:—

"At this table sat the Fathers of Confederation during the Conference held at Quebec in 1864, which having been adjourned from Charlottetown in the same year, opened on October 10th and led to the drafting of the British North America Act. After the close of the Conference the table was transferred to Ottawa, and for a time used in the Privy Council Chamber. Later, it was sent, with other furniture, to Battleford, at that time the seat of Government for the North West Territories, a position which the town occupied during the years 1878-1881 when the Honorable David Laird was Lieutenant-Governor. When Regina was made the capital, the table was sent here, and became the house table of the Assembly, remaining such up to the time when the present Legislature and Executive Building was opened up in 1912."

The table is made of basswood in the centre, and the remainder is of oak. It has deep drawers at each side, and the woodwork is naturally rather "battle-scarred". When it is remembered that the Final Conference, which is the one which took place around this table, lasted eighteen days, and that seventy-two resolutions were passed, it is no wonder if the table looks like an old veteran. What tales it might tell! As we study the faces in the picture which stands in the centre of the table, we are impressed by their keen intelligence and fine dignity. "There were giants in those days" but seventy-two resolutions cannot be passed by mere mortals without some emphatic pounding of strong fists, some gripping of trembling fingers, and some bowed heads, as concessions were made, victories won—and finally unity!

The first Confederation Conference was held at Charlottetown on September 1st, 1864. The table that the delegates used, and the chairs at which they sat on that occasion are in the Executive Council Chamber at Charlottetown, and are arranged in the same manner as they were at the time of the Conference. The table is made of mahogany and was manufactured in England, being imported to Charlottetown in the year 1848. In 1914 a beautiful bronze Tablet describing this first Confederation Conference in detail was placed on the wall of the chamber in which the delegates sat.

This first conference adjourned to Quebec and opened there on October 10th, at 11 a.m. It was after this conference that the table was transferred to Ottawa, and then to Battleford as explained on the Tablet.

An English scientist has discovered a skull nearly three-quarters of an inch thick in America. There was no need for him to leave this country if that was all he was after.—London Passing Show.

"There are two sides to every question," proclaimed the sage.

"Yes," said the fool, "and there are two sides to a sheet of fly-paper, but it makes a big difference to the fly which side he chooses."

The Passing Show

THE LOWBROW AGAIN AT LARGE

Take Mozart or Beethoven, Bach,—
Those chaps wrote tunes!
There is no shock
In Mozart nor Beethoven,
Bach,
Of discords Coons
Delight to hawk.
Take Mozart or Beethoven, Bach—
Ah, don't refuse!
I put no stock
In Mozart nor Beethoven,
Bach!—
What are these "blues"
That make feet talk?

A tabloid is a diminutive newspaper that prints a picture of a chorus-girl's legs and calls it "The Chinese Situation".

WHEN GREEK MEETS GREEK

An Englishman visiting President Coolidge found him quite vivacious in conversation. But compared to an Englishman, wouldn't he be?

Home is where Scotch is.

THE EARLY ASCETIC

"Mary Ellen, why don't you like geography?"
"Please m'am, it's so physical."

The latest libel against the Scottish is being circulated in the following guise:

"How much liquor will a Scotsman take?"
"Any given amount."

Conversation is said to be a dying art. Then those ladies one meets must be saying the last words over it.

FROM THE EARTHQUAKE ZONE

"That chap's a sailor. I can tell by the rolling way he walks."
"Nonsense. He got that way by living in California."

Still, even after the Government liquor stores have been opened, it will be difficult to resist the impulse to hide the bottle when one hears footsteps approach.

PROOF

In that it's Spring
You must concur;
The girls again
Are wearing fur!

As far as one is able to make out, the term "Collegeiate" is used to describe any snappy young man who has been everywhere but to college.

"Do you go in for athletics?"
"No; I play outdoors."

The statement that business is terrible is most frequently heard on the golf links.

"I spent four years in France during the war and escaped without a scratch."
"That's nothing. I spent a week-end in Chicago and got away unharmed."

THE ANCHOR

Those who believe that the theatre will entirely disappear are overlooking "Abie's Irish Rose"

When the chap who brought along the gin and the chap who brought along the vermouth get together, they shake.

Nowadays one cannot see how they can be called horny-handed sons of toil unless it is because their hands are constantly on the automobile horn.

It would be all right if one spent only one's vacation.

Things we would like to know: Will Mr. Vincent Massey, our Minister to Washington, have to pay a head-tax?

To put it in a nut-shell, what these modernists in art are trying to do is to paint ideas instead of things. The trouble so far has been, however, that they haven't had any ideas.

Hal Frank



Spring

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... of slender grace ... of joyous
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GAFFER (on road-making scheme): "Aa canna start omny mair hands, as Aa hev nee mar picks nor shovels."

APPLICANT: "Aa've been sent b' th' Labour Exchange."

GAFFER: "Oh, hev ye? Well, get among th' crowd then."

The next day the new workman accosted the "gaffer," and said warmly, "If Aa cannit hev a pick or a shovel ti lean on th' same as th' others, Aa'm not ganna stop."



THE decision of the Supreme Court declaring the school clauses in the Autonomy Act to be ultra vires does not remove the Alberta issue from federal politics. The Alberta government refused to be represented by counsel in this case before the Supreme Court, maintaining the case had nothing to do with the returning of the natural resources to that province. The issue will be carried to the Privy Council by the federal government to secure a final and definite decision, and if this is obtained before the next session the return of the natural resources to Alberta will be a real live issue for the government to handle.

School issues have always been embarrassing and frequently disastrous to governments. The Manitoba school case in 1896, completed the wreck of the Conservative government. New Brunswick and Ontario have had like problems. In 1905 the school issue involved in the creation of Alberta and Saskatchewan, drove Sir Clifford Sifton from the Laurier Government; almost did likewise with Hon. W. S. Fielding, re-elected Premier Haultain of the Northwest Territories to Opposition leader in Saskatchewan; made Hon. Frank Oliver, Minister of the Interior and Hon. Walter Scott Premier of Saskatchewan; and left in its wake problems that have aroused and will continue to arouse racial and sectarian animosities.

The tragedy of the Autonomy Bills was the defeat of Hon. F. W. G. Haultain, now Sir Frederick Haultain, Chief of the Saskatchewan Appellate Court. For years he and the late Hon. A. L. Sifton gave to the Northwest Territories the best government that was ever given in Canada, federally or provincially. He was not opposed to separate schools, and, in fact, had instituted the separate school system in the Territories; but he was opposed to federal government coercion. His stand for provincial rights was his downfall, and it was the party of Oliver Mowat, Edward Blake and Alexander Mackenzie that punished him for upholding this traditional Liberal principle. They had passed from public life and there were new rulers in Israel, or the new western provinces might have had broader constitutions.

In the first agreement with Alberta, the natural resources were to be returned to that province with no restrictions, except as to the control of the large national parks already created along the eastern slope of the Rockies. The school lands and school land fund were to be returned. This was satisfactory to Alberta, but not to Henri Bourassa, who forced the federal government to amend the agreement, dictating to Alberta the allocation of the school land fund between public and separate schools. Alberta refused to accept this dictation, and it is expected will continue to fight for untrammelled control of its revenues. This may delay the transfer and will bring another live sectarian and racial issue into federal politics.

As the Autonomy Act of 1905 with its restriction of provincial authorities, became a federal issue, so will the Alberta School Land case. It was the autonomy act that greatly weakened the prestige and support of Sir Wilfrid Laurier in Ontario, and the Alberta issue cannot be confined to Alberta, but will react in every province.

THREE provincial elections assured and the possibility of a fourth will maintain political interest throughout Canada this year. Provincial elections frequently indicate the trend of sentiment federally as well as provincially. There is no doubt that friendly provincial governments with their political machinery can greatly assist their federal allies.

The Quebec contest is already on, and will be brief but bitter. Premier Taschereau has signified his approval as candidates all his supporters in the last legislature, and this attempt to evade popular party selections has already caused much clash and bickering in the Liberal party in several constituencies. There is little federal interest in the Quebec contest as neither of the major federal parties have received much assistance from their provincial allies in Quebec.

Premier Taschereau will command the support of the English minded interests, and should not lack of the masses of war. Arthur Sauvé has never received the support of the English capitalists or press. He has a very difficult task to defeat the Liberal government entrenched in office for thirty years.

Premier Stewart, Prince Edward Island will see a renewal of the confidence of the electors of the smallest province. He will go to the country on government control as adopted in Ontario. This province has but four federal members and generally divides its support. The present Conservative government will probably again win, but with a reduced majority.

It is in Manitoba where the provincial contest will be of great interest to federal parties. Manitoba has a farmer government which enacted the worst government control liquor law in Canada, and the administration has been worse than the law. Bootlegging is rampant and apparently with little to fear from the government.

The chief opposition is the Conservative party, led by Major Taylor, Portage la Prairie. It is quite possible he may win in the coming fight, especially as the Liberal party will enter the fight under Hugh Robertson, K.C., and in a three-cornered contest the Conservative prospects are greatly improved.

It is admitted the Liberal party has no chance of winning, but may elect a respectable representation, and quite possibly may hold the balance of power between the Conservatives and Farmers. A Conservative victory would greatly strengthen that party's chances at the next federal contest.

Hon. John Oliver will hold a bye-election in North Okanagan in June, and if successful, there will be a provincial election in British Columbia in September. It is generally conceded that Hon. S. F. Tolmie will lead his party to victory in British Columbia. Dr. Tolmie was chosen Conservative leader last year and is very popular throughout the province.

His retirement from the federal house is a loss in his party and to parliament, as he has been a most popular and able representative. A change of government in British Columbia has little federal significance. In 1926 the Conservatives carried twelve of the fourteen constituencies with the Liberals in control of the provincial machinery. The Manitoba result in the four provincial elections pending will have the greatest federal interest.

WITH so many provincial elections pending, it is doubtful if the conference of provincial premiers will be held before September. It was expected for June, but Manitoba and Prince Edward Island will not have decided who is to be their premiers by that time. The election in Quebec will be over, but the conference is so important, a complete and responsible representation is necessary.

At the conference, the question of readjustment of provincial subsidies will be one of the most important questions on the agenda. In the recent session there were temporary increases given in the federal subsidies to Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, but the more permanent readjustment was left to the conference of the provinces. There is little doubt but the provinces will recommend these temporary increases to the Maritimes be made permanent, and with this endorsement will come the demand for like treatment to the other provinces which will, if granted, entail an annual tax on the federal treasury of over \$12,000,000.

Another question will be that of Old Age pensions. The legislation of last session is unpopular with the provinces, being expensive, impracticable and coercive. That it is optional for the provinces to participate in the scheme adopted is not a fair deduction. They must participate or indirectly contribute to those who do. If the Maritime Provinces participate there increased subsidy would be required to meet the cost entailed, and if they don't, these already tax-burdened provinces would have to help pay the cost of pensions to the aged in other provinces that accept the scheme.

Three other important issues will be before the conference. How far the federal government has invaded the provincial field in control of insurance, loan, trust and mortgage companies will be determined, if a reference to the Privy Council is necessary. An attempt will be made to more clearly define the taxation field of the federal and provincial governments. Equally important will be the constitutional issues raised regarding the power to amend the British North America Act, the reform of the Senate, and the protection of the minority rights of provinces, sects and races.

HOW far can the judiciary become a party to semi-political commissions and inquiries and retain that degree of public confidence essential to maintenance of respect for the administration of justice? Can that respect be maintained if only members of the judiciary of the same political affiliation as the government selecting them be chosen for commissions the findings of which are of vital importance to the government, its members, or its friends?

Some years ago there was legislation adopted making payment of judges for work outside their judicial sphere illegal. It was believed this would restrict political judicial appointments for extraordinary duties. It is doubtful if this has proven an efficacious remedy. At least during the past six years, with but one exception, judges selected for commissions on problems of federal political significance have all been chosen from among those who were before their judicial appointment political supporters of the government.

Judicial commissions, even without extra salary, are still popular with the judiciary. Those appointed escape the dreary routine and drudgery of the bench; see Canada under favorable auspices; and with the generous living allowance which replaces extra salary, can secure extra attractive remuneration. There are also other rewards in the office.

The present government brought Chief Justice McKeown from New Brunswick to investigate the Home Bank. He was made chief Commissioner of the Railway Commission. Mr. Justice Turgeon of Saskatchewan, a former Attorney-General of that province, was made chairman of the Commission on the Grain Trade. His qualifications were many, but not as evident as those of at least a half dozen other members of the western judiciaries.

Parliament in June 1926, recommended the Exchequer Court appoint a judge to continue the Customs Inquiry. Hon. Sir Francois Lemieux, Chief Justice of Quebec, was selected and this selection was approved by the Meighen Government, although Sir Francois was a political opponent. On the defeat of the Meighen Gov-



WORLD FAMOUS BOTANIST DEAD
Anstruther Abercrombie Lawson, D.Sc., F.R.S.E., who died recently at Sydney, Australia. Dr. Lawson was appointed to the Chair in Botany at the University of Sydney in 1918. He spent his High School days in Toronto, a student at the Parkdale Collegiate Institute. He was a graduate of the University of Glasgow, where he received his D.Sc., a Ph.D. of Chicago University, and a Fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh. He was the fourth son of the late William and Jessie Kerr Lawson, of Fife, Scotland, and of Toronto. He has done remarkable research work in Botany and was a few years ago the recipient of the MacDougal Brisbane prize, which included a gold medal, for a series of memoirs on phases of plant life. He was an art connoisseur, was much travelled, and was of a most engaging personality. He was one of a large Scottish-Canadian family, and among his brothers are the famous painter, James Kerr Lawson of London, Eng., and the noted geologist, Dr. Andrew Cowper Lawson, of the University of California.

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ernment the succeeding administration made it evident Sir Francois' retirement was desired and he sent in his resignation. The Exchequer Court was not asked to appoint his successor, but the government selected three judges, all of whom before their elevation to the bench were active political friends. Mr. Justice Martin, a former Liberal member of the House of Commons, and later Premier of Saskatchewan, has been chosen to investigate British Columbia's claim to "Better Terms". He has no special qualifications, while such men as Mr. Justice Walsh of Alberta, and Chief Justice Sir Frederick Haultain of Saskatchewan have.

Is it not unfair to the prestige of the judiciary when the federal government selects only those of former friendly political faith for commissions of political significance?

The Maternal Instinct

Henry Morgan, a London schoolboy, dived 50 feet from Wandsworth Bridge and saved a child from drowning. On arriving home, his mother slapped his face for being late for dinner.

"He's a good lad," she said, "but he takes such risks. Not long ago he stopped a runaway horse."

WHEN Henry saved a little child from drowning, His mother fondly slapped him on the jaw. This system may be understood by Henry. To us the treatment seems a trifle raw.

"I was sorry that I smacked him," said his mother. To justify her action, "still of course. The risks he runs are really something awful. Not long ago he stopped a bolting horse."

Oh! Henry! had'st thou lived a little longer, Had fought in France, returned a proud V. C. That would have been thy crowning indiscretion, What would thy mother NOT have done to thee!

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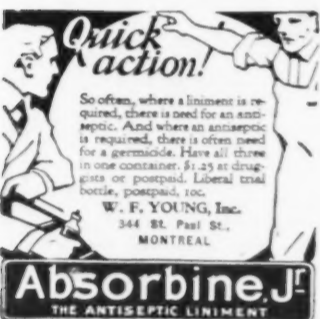
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The interest which the British public takes in this annual event (recently won by Cambridge) is evidenced from the above picture taken at Mortlake, one of the points of observation on the Thames course.

**Lockie Burwash: A Wanderer Over
Arctic Wastes**

By Major Henry J. Woodside

LOCKIE BURWASH, the "Blonde Esquimaux" is one of Canada's great wanderers. He is forever going and returning. Place him on a barren island in the Arctic Ocean, and he would return as a matter of duty. It may help to understand the freedom of motion over Arctic spaces, to learn that the cold on the Arctic coast and islands, modified by the salt water in motion, is not as great as in many places inland and farther south. The same holds in the northern parts of Siberia, where the cold is intense.

Major Lockie Burwash, M.E., F.R.G.S., born in Ontario 52 years ago, was educated in Cobourg. His father was the well known Chancellor Burwash of Victoria college. There is no record of any northern manifestations at his birth, at least none in the family bible. Well educated and quite civilized, he heard the call of the wild, and had hardly finished his college education, and qualified as a mining engineer in Toronto University, than he headed for the new Klondike goldfields, then recently discovered by Robert Henderson of Pictou, Nova Scotia. He went in there in the fall of 1897, with the Winnipeg party, one of whom he was destined to meet later on the fields of France, in the person of Major Dugald McMurray, grandson of "the McMurray", of the Hudson's Bay Co. One year he spent as mining engineer of the well known N.A.T. & T. Co. (Nor. Am. Trading & Transp. Co.). Then the lure of gold seized him, and for a time he worked mining claims on the Klondike creeks, on what is called a "lay", or share proposition. He did not strike it rich, like Charley Anderson or the Berrys, but he got enough to eat most of the time, and plenty of hard work to keep his mind occupied.

In 1899 he entered the gold commissioner's office in Dawson, and having mastered the duties, he was sent in 1900 to Stewart at the mouth of that river (where the writer was forced by the flowing ice to land and cabin late in 1898). He was three years there, in the centre of what may be called a low grade creek district, such as Thistle, Scroggie, Henderson and such. Then he spent three more years between Whitehorse and the Klondike mining district, north of that town. For a further four years he was mining inspector of the extensive copper, gold and silver district tributary to Whitehorse. He returned to Dawson in 1910, and in 1912 resigned from the staff of the gold commissioner, and came to Winnipeg, where he remained contracting, until the great war started.

ALTHOUGH of a peaceable disposition, he harbored a grudge against the Emperor William, and after a good deal of war work and recruiting, he went overseas in 1915 to have it out with William, who however avoided him, like some of the pugilists do. He went with the 1st Pioneer Batt. and his experience as a mining engineer stood him in good stead in mining, trenching and railway construction. The "sappers and miners" (good old name on the Cariboo road in the golden days) now called "Pioneers", are the fellows who went out in a contemplative mood, and laid out new trenches—and dug them—without hitting back at the enemy, who considered a pioneer as legitimate prey for their snipers; while we, the brave invincible infantry, lay in the trenches and speculated on the number of pioneers who would become casualties. He remained somewhere in France, until 1917, and then retired gassed and with an injured leg.

After his war service he returned to Toronto and became secretary to the Provincial Highways Dept. In 1921 the Dominion government required an expert to take charge of the new oilfields in the north, and Mr. Cory, deputy Minister of the Interior, having a fine memory, selected Lockie, who proceeded down the Mackenzie River to the Fort Norman oilfields, making his headquarters at Fort Smith. There he stayed until the autumn of 1922. He returned to Ottawa and remained there until the spring of 1923, when he went on the Canadian Government Steamer "Arctic", under the direction of J. D. Craig, and the captaincy of that brave old sea-dog, Capt. Bernier. They went as far north as Etah in Greenland, nearly opposite Cape Sabine, of Greely fame, Ellesmere island, where our government was arranging to plant our flag and sovereignty.

On the return trip he stepped ashore at Cumberland gulf, Baffinland, and spent the early winter in cutting the kindling wood and attending the chores, with other duties thrown in to keep him in a healthy condition. Toward spring he began travelling on a comprehensive scale. Here and then he made the first crossing of Baffinland, ever accomplished by native or white man; from Cumberland gulf to Cape Dorset, passing lakes Netsilik and Amadjuak, the village of Amadjuak, and across the ice to Cape Dorset. (This honor has been claimed by another of a later date). Next summer he spent in a small boat cruising around the west coast of Baffinland, and working over to Southampton island; which was recommended by the Reindeer Commission under the late Dr. J. G. Ruther-

ford, for the site of a reindeer herd. He returned to Cape Dorset, took a H. B. Co. steamer and went around to Pond's inlet on the N. E. coast of Baffinland, thence to St. John, Newfoundland, and to Ottawa, bringing a valuable collection of Eskimo curiosities, clothing and birdskins.

And now having made a few preliminary gestures, he embarked on his famous march to the sea. In the spring of 1925 he left Ottawa, and proceeded down the Mackenzie in July, on the same steamer with Lord Byng, to Aklavik, near the mighty river's mouth. Trusting his fortunes, like Caesar did, in a small boat, he navigated to Point Shingle, on the Yukon coast. Thence, working his way east on the H. B. Co. steamer "Chimo", he visited all the Arctic posts of that ever present company; Baillie, Cape Parry, Bernard Harbor, Tree River, Kent Peninsula and Cambridge Bay. He stayed at the latter place until early in September. Then he took a small gas boat to King Williamland, and travelled around for five months, exploring, and incidentally looking for traces of the Franklin Expedition. He found some iron hoops and pieces of leather, relics of that gallant, but ill-fated band.

HE ALSO located a place where he thinks one of the Franklin vessels (Erebus and Terror) went down, as the wreck of a large ship lies under the water, a short distance from Matty island. He left his rendezvous on King Williamland with a dog team on the 2nd March, 1926, and as usual, accompanied by two or three Eskimos, made a tour around the unnamed gulf at the mouth of Bach's (or Fish) river. He left a cache of food at the mouth of Murchison river, at the foot of Boothia Peninsula. He went back to King Williamland for more supplies. He thinks he would have done better faster travelling had he taken a suitable automobile on this trip, as there was no obstacle of moment to its use, and a supply of gas could be obtained at any of the H. B. posts along the Arctic coast.

Early in April, under the sun's warm rays he again became active, and taking a load of necessities, retraced his steps to Murchison River, crossed to Pelly Bay, Gulf of Boothia, across Simpson's Peninsula, and swept down the broad expanse of Committee Bay. Note that this has not been named after Grit or Tory committees, but likely after some body of the H. B. Co.

From this sheet of Arctic water, to Repulse Bay on the greater Hudson's Bay, is a comparatively short portage called Rae Isthmus. On Repulse Bay he secured a whaleboat from its Eskimo owners, and with a team of dogs hauled it over the rough ice some 30 miles to open water. Then he spent 22 days among the cheerful ice-floes in getting to Chesterfield Inlet. Six weeks he spent around this great combined salt and fresh water inlet, running back over 200 miles into the centre of the "Arctic Prairies", the last stamping ground on the mainland, of those valuable animals, the ovibos or muskox.

In the end he took passage on the "Bay Rupert" of the H. B. Co., and performed a tour of Hudson's and James Bays, visiting H. B. Co. posts, then out through the straits, along the Labrador coast, and to Newfoundland, after spending 54 days on the steamer.

He arrived in Ottawa a few days ago, and will make his report to that able young administrator, Oswald Finnie of Yukon fame, usually called, simply, director of the Northwest Territories and Yukon, and a member of the N. W. Territorial Council, of which Mr. Cory is chief.

This report will be awaited with deep interest, especially by all watching our Arctic Empire. Let us hope it will be the beginning of an era of development and expansion of that northern country rich in minerals, and other resources, fish, game, countless caribou (reindeer) herds, fur farms in the near future, and other unexpected wealth. The time is coming when the Dominion government will establish reindeer herds in the north for the use of the Eskimos and Indians, without which their race is run; and also provide and protect suitable grazing grounds for the muskox, and re-establish this most useful animal in his old haunts in the mainland. Fur farms will soon follow, and our so-called "Barren lands" may prove strong rivals to our southern prairie land of the three western provinces.

Experience has taught me that no matter how inhospitable and apparently barren a country may appear at first sight, there are plenty of people who are glad to live therein, and colonize places passed by others. It will not be long until there will be an appreciable settlement along the Hudson's Bay Railway, on lands which are admitted by explorers and experts to be very fertile; and the climate is not forbidding.

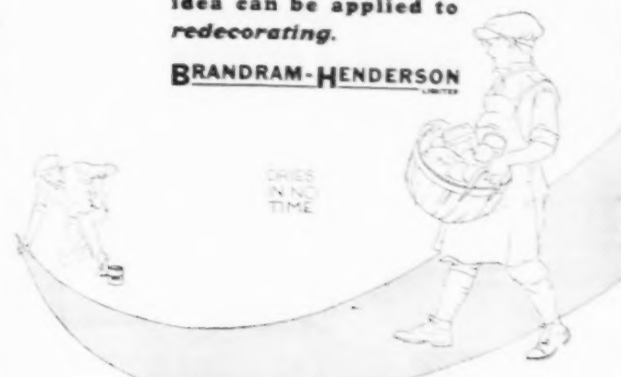
Why the Wife Rushes to the Bank

"NOW suppose," said the teacher, "a man working on the river bank suddenly fell in. He could not swim and would be in danger of drowning. Picture the scene. The man's sudden fall, the cry for help. His wife knows his peril and, hearing his screams, rushes immediately to the bank. Why does she rush to the bank?"

Whereupon a boy exclaimed: "To draw his insurance money."

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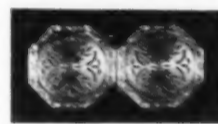
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during the latter part of June, she
has decided not to hold her Annual
School Recital this year.

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MUSIC and DRAMA

Mrs. Fiske
Superb as
Mrs. Alving
lovely, ingenious,
delightful memory and left the stage
for several years of intensive study of
her art. In the mid-thirties she
emerged with a new technique based
largely on the new naturalism, con-
ceptions of Ibsen, and within a very
few years had revolutionized the art
of acting as applied to modern drama
in America. The trouble is that a
great many actresses use her methods
more or less unconsciously perhaps,
but have not her intellectual power to
back them. One of the first roles she
played on coming back to the stage was
Nora in "The Doll's House" and she
has since given us several other Ibsen
roles, including the most notable im-
personations of Hedda Gabler and of
Irene West in "Rosmersholm" on this
side of the Atlantic.

Her latest achievement is Mrs.
Alving in "Ghosts," and to the writer's
way of thinking it is the ripest, finest,
most penetrating of all her Ibsen
studies. The role is one that gives
abundant opportunities for emotional
acting of the conventional order, but
as one woman can really play it well
who has not thought profoundly about
life—its hopes, its agonies and ironies.
In its intellectual backgrounds as well
as in its minor felicities of crafts-
manship, it is doubtful whether the
present generation has seen so fine an
impersonation of a modern role, as
Mrs. Fiske's Mrs. Alving. For the
first time indeed the drastic, mordant
irony of this play—this merciless
attack on the social sham of the
dramatist's time—this astute argu-
ment of the ancient folly of
hypocrisy and "keeping up appear-
ances"—is effectively conveyed to the
minds of the average audience. Perhaps
Ibsen felt afterward that he had gone
too far in tearing aside the coverings
with which humanity masks its scars,
for a few years later he wrote "The
Wild Duck," which in its philosophy is
the negation of "Ghosts." The unique
quality of Mrs. Fiske's achievement is
that she does not directly stress the
tragedy of the drama, but in bringing
forth the irony of Ibsen's criticism of
life the incidental tragedy becomes the
more poignant and pitiful.

"Ghosts" was written in 1881 when
Ibsen was resident in Italy and very
little known outside of Scandinavia.
He was probably unaware that he was
creating a work destined in the course
of years to attain universal recogni-
tion. Superficially it was an attack on
the sham of the Norwegian aristoc-
racy of a time when the large
land-owners and the persons governed
the social life of his native country.
The same spirit of revolt against this
social ostrichism is to be found in
"Dommerholm." He did not expect
that "Ghosts" would be well received
at home, and as a matter of fact it
was excluded from the theatres of
Norway and Denmark for many years.
It did however get a hearing in Sweden
in 1885, for the Swedes were by no
means friendly toward the pretensions
of their neighbors. It reached Germany
in 1886, Paris (through Antoine's
Theatre Libre) in 1890, London a year
later in private performance by the
Independent Theatre, and America
shortly after that. It has always
remained under the ban of the British
censor who, however, cannot prevent
private subscription performances. One
of the most ludicrous episodes in the
history of this unique drama is that
when Mary Shaw first did it in the
United States the actors were arrested
for producing an indecent work—the
indecent consisting in the fact that
the action touches on the problem of
hereditary syphilis. If the angle of



MISS MARJORIE CANDEE
The young Toronto singer who has been
meeting with gratifying success in New
York and whose recital at Hart House
Theatre on Saturday, May 7th, is in the
nature of a local event.

thought which led to the prosecution
of "Ghosts" had persisted, it would be
quite consistent to bundle the members
of our own Social Hygiene Council into
patrol wagons and carry them off to
the cells on the charge of promoting
indecentcy.

The pathological aspects of "Ghosts"
have diverted the minds of many able
critics even from the real meaning of
the tragedy. It is not a polemic on the
dangers of venereal disease, which is
but incidental to the final catastrophe,
but an arraignment of the narrow
conception of life which drives out joy
and sacrifices everything to the main-
tenance of a superficial appearance of
respectability. The real drama occurs
within the mind of Mrs. Alving herself,
an aristocrat reared in a narrow
groove, in a drab social environment,
who in her revulsion at the failure of
her long life of pretences, loses her
moral anchorages entirely, and is will-
ing to go to any length to gratify the
whims of her unfortunate son, doomed
to insanity.

As in all Ibsen's greater plays the
action begins long before the curtain
rises, and the dead hand of Captain
Alving, Chamberlain to the King, lies
over the whole story. The ghost of
Alving is ever lurking in the back-
ground, the popular man who died in
the odor of sanctity and yet who was
in reality a lecher and a drunkard, a
secret which his wife had kept from
the world by many devices. And then
after years of concealment and unhap-
piness, the revelation comes to her that
the sins of the fathers are visited on
the children, and that her boy, the only
thing that has ever been precious to
her, is doomed. She has a double
sorrow because her introspective mind
tells her that if in her youth she had
been less narrow, had more fully under-
stood the joyous nature of her husband,
he would have been a different being.
We leave her pondering whether she
will carry out the last sane wish of
her son, that she poison him when the
blow falls! Surely in all drama there
is no more tragic figure than Mrs.
Alving!

The nuances of Mrs. Fiske's per-
formance, its utter naturalness in
small details, its vitriolic emphasis on
the more salient aspects of the role,
make it a superb piece of craftsmanship.
There are moments when she
figuratively speaking, reaches out and

grasps the hearts of her listeners as in
a vise. She gives the impression of a
woman always thinking, always sitting
part in judgment on life and its revolt
against it, even in most trivial passages
of dialogue. Her conversations with
Pastor Manders, the model of respect-
ability who has largely influenced her
earlier view of things, are masterly.
The means that express a torn spirit
are minutely real in their appeal. And
yet Mrs. Fiske never over-emphasizes
the external tragedy of Mrs. Alving's
plight. Her revulsion against herself,
against all the standards on which her
life has been built up, constitute the
key-note. Never has disillusion been
more marvelously suggested.

The acting of the other characters in
Ibsen's text are of much less interest-
ing and profound than Mrs. Alving is
excellent. It is clear that Harrison Grey
Fiske in directing the play ever had in
mind the tragic irony of the drama.
The smooth unconscious hypocrite
Manders is well played by Walter
Ringham, the hoary fascal Ringstrand
is unconvincingly presented by William C.
Masson, the minor Regina, love-child of
the dead Alving, is vividly and convinc-
ingly embodied by Miss Jarvis
Kerr. Much more difficult is the role
of the lad Oswald Alving, and though
Theodore St. John is not an experi-
enced actor he succeeds in truly
suggesting the acute distress and
weakness of this forlorn son who
knows that he is doomed. It would be
interesting to imagine a more profoundly
interesting production—sombre though
it be.

Denishawn
The dancing and
pantomime enter-
tainment of Ruth
St. Denis and Ted
Shawn, with their
ballet of Denishawn Dancers moves
from first to last in an atmosphere of
gracious and exotic beauty. The two
principals have now been before the
public for several seasons and have at
various times visited every part of the
Orient. The fruits of their journeyings
are to be found in many episodes illus-
trating the national arts of the leading
Asian countries, presented with a
fidelity and quality of atmosphere
entirely distinct from ordinary stage
Orientalism. By way of contrast they
present classic dances also, and have in
their entourage one young ballerina,
Doris Humphrey, whose performances
in this field are a continuous delight.
While neither the ballet nor the group
of supporting musicians is ever pres-
ent, and the pianist-conductor, Clifford
Vaughan, who composed some of the
music for the Asiatic episodes, is an
accomplished musician. The costumes
and scenic investiture are exquisitely
rich and tasteful, so that the whole
entertainment is a synthesis of beauty.

Miss St. Denis is herself a mime,
rather than a dancer, and first sprang
into fame through her marvellously
graceful and elaborate use of arm
movements in reposeful Oriental
dances. In these she has had countless
imitators. She is also a mistress of
graceful posture, with a profound sense
of the picturesque. Her partner, Mr.
Shawn, is magnificent in physique with
remarkable ease of movement for so
large a man. The beauty of the male
body is wonderfully exemplified by him.
The lengthy Oriental programme which
they presented to the Royal Alexandra
Theatre last week was entitled "Clean-
ings from Buddha Fields," with epi-
sodes from Cambodia, Japan, China,
Java, Burma and India, and a most
notable factor was the clever make-up
of the performers of Asiatic roles. The
Japanese incident was in the form of a
little play entitled "Momiji" (Maple-
Leaf-burning-party), a reminder to us
Canadians that the people of Nippon
also love the maple, especially in the
autumn when the leaves are red. It is
the tale of a demon who tries to
ensnare a warrior by disguising him-
self as a princess. The characters, the
demon especially, are like figures from
old Japanese color prints come to life,
and Mr. Shawn gave a remarkably
vivid impersonation of this terrifying
creature. A Japanese boy makes the
Western variety seem very tame. Per-
haps the finest picture of the evening
was that made by Miss St. Denis in
the Chinese episode, "White Jade," a
lovely conception in decorative art,
and it was followed by a little Chinese
play done precisely in the manner of
the Chinese theatre. In this a defeated
Chinese general enacts the story of his
defeat, and at its close both he and his
wife commit suicide to avoid disgrace.

It was done with a fine quality of
illusion, the leading roles being sus-
tained by Charles Fieldman and Anne
Douglas. Miss St. Denis gave a most
interesting Court Dance of Java, fol-
lowed by a shadow puppet drama
peculiar to that country. The Burmese
entertainment was a lively scene with
musicians, dancers and clowns such as
are seen on the streets of Bangkok on
religious holidays, and Doris Hum-
phrey's dancing was especially deligh-
tful. The climax came in three Hindu
episodes. Miss St. Denis made a tragic
picture as "The Soul of India" detached
and indifferent to human suffering.
Mr. Shawn's "Comic Dance of Siva," a
long symbolical interpretation, was
profoundly harmonious and interesting,
with music by Lily Strickland Ander-
son, who has made a special study of
Hindu modes. The final episode, with
music by the same composer, was a
scene in the Buddha Bazaar, enlisting
the entire ensemble, vital and enthrall-
ing in color and movement.

The chief item in the earlier num-
bers, illustrating our Western dances,
was a Viennese Dance Medley arranged
to air by Johann Strauss and his
brothers, including "Blue Danube," of



ROSALIE STEWART
Who is presenting "Craig's Wife" George Kelly's dramatic play at the
Princess Theatre next week.

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course, in which Ruth St. Denis was a player and spotted prima donna. Mr. Shaw's a gay humorist and Doris Humphrey a most enchanting ballerina who danced with fairy-like lightness. Miss St. Denis' most attractive appearance was as a dancer in a Scholastic play, one of a series on "Musical Visualizations." An especially captivating episode both in aesthetic coloring and execution was a "Chorus Dance" by Misses Ernestine Day, Anne Thompson and Josephine Graham, all deliciously lithe and graceful. Miss Humphrey's interpretation of Liszt's "At the Spring" was sheer joyfulness, as was also her performance as a nymph in a classic festival piece, "Allegretto," with music by Schubert. Mr. Shaw was also a magnificent sight in this episode. Seldom has one seen at entertainment so rich in aesthetic appeal as was this from first to last.

Master Characteristic

Fine Rendering of "Twelfth Night"

THE GRAYSON THEATRE, which has been described both as a theatre and a school, has been the scene of a most successful performance of "Twelfth Night" by the company of the same name. The play, which is a comedy, is a masterpiece of Shakespeare's art. The company, which is made up of the best actors and actresses in the city, has given a most excellent rendering of the play. The play is a comedy, and it is a masterpiece of Shakespeare's art. The company, which is made up of the best actors and actresses in the city, has given a most excellent rendering of the play.

There is another difficulty which has been found all along in the company since Shakespeare wrote the play in 1601, and that is to find a man and a woman as actors sufficiently alike that the mistakes in the play which come from the resemblance of Viola to her brother Sebastian would seem natural. In several cases brothers and sisters have played the part, but even then the audience would not be deceived. It is a pity that the company has not been able to find a man and a woman who are sufficiently alike to play the part. The company has been very successful in other respects, and the play is a masterpiece of Shakespeare's art.

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ROBERT COLMAN
In the grayson in "The Paper Worth While" a comedy which is the latest offering of the company.

words by his complete mastery of the possibilities of the forte to be able to transform an orchestra into a solo instrument and make one like it. He played several numbers, notably "Chamber Music" and "The Paper Worth While" which was a most successful performance.

Hal Frank

Coming Events

THESE are some of the events which will take place in the city during the coming week. The first event is a performance of "The Paper Worth While" at the Grayson Theatre. The second event is a performance of "The Paper Worth While" at the Grayson Theatre.

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Saturday afternoon with the "Madam Butterfly" as an appropriate feature offering and Verdi's "Otello" at night.

Instead of suffering with repetition the second week, Mr. Gail keeps up the interest of the audience by offering "Madam Butterfly" Friday night and "Otello" Saturday afternoon.

Verdi's "Otello" is a masterpiece of his art. The company has given a most excellent rendering of the play. The play is a tragedy, and it is a masterpiece of Verdi's art. The company has been very successful in other respects, and the play is a masterpiece of Verdi's art.

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Lockstone will not make changes from the Toronto to New York in his coming week when he comes here next week.

WHO and what was Mrs. (Theresa) Lockstone? She was a woman who was a most successful actress in the city. She was a woman who was a most successful actress in the city.

THESE are some of the events which will take place in the city during the coming week. The first event is a performance of "The Paper Worth While" at the Grayson Theatre. The second event is a performance of "The Paper Worth While" at the Grayson Theatre.

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During its ten months New York run "Crazy's Wife" is a worthy specimen of the versatility of the young Philadelphia author who wrote "The Torch-Bearer" and the hilarious "Show-Up" although Mr. Kelly has turned his thoughts to more serious vein in this play, the finely-etched character drawing that has distinguished his earlier efforts are also present. His themes and characters are not imaginary beings but actual portraits of people whom we all recognize. His "Torch-Bearer" was a brilliant satire on the Little Theatre movement; the character of Audrey Piper in the "Show-Up" was familiar to everyone who saw the play.

In "Crazy's Wife" George Kelly brings to the stage a character we all might recognize, but who has been hitherto neglected by playwrights. She is the woman in whose marriage means the possession of material things. Her one aim in life is to secure a comfortable home for her husband and the security of him and her home will be the backbone of her existence.

Theresa, who made most an emphatic hit in the old role, will be seen here in the new one, which includes "Crazy's Wife" and "The Torch-Bearer" as the backbone of her career. Kelly's versatility is shown in this play.

THESE are some of the events which will take place in the city during the coming week. The first event is a performance of "The Paper Worth While" at the Grayson Theatre. The second event is a performance of "The Paper Worth While" at the Grayson Theatre.



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The title refers to the type of people
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quitoes themselves, biting, irritating, and
then fading away. But in telling about
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APPROVAL



TODAY IN ASIA
"The Revolt of Asia" by Upton Close;
G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York; 325
pages; \$2.50.
"China Yesterday and Today" by E. T.
Williams; Thomas Y. Crowell Company,
New York; 664 pages, with illustrations
and maps; \$4.50.
"A Griffin in China" by Genevieve Wim-
satt; Funk & Wagnalls Company, New
York; 252 pages; illustrated; \$3.
"Orient Express" by John Dos Passos;
Mussion, Toronto; 181 pages; illustrated
in color; \$4.

CHINA, the most populous nation
of the world, is in great turmoil
on the surface, and is seen as a con-
fusion of warring factions; but be-
low the surface China is experiencing
a deeper upheaval, with clearer aims,
and the more fundamental struggle
will soon affect the whole world. Al-
ready changes have come about, and
it is time this ancient civilization
were studied and understood a little
better. To that end Professor E. T.
Williams has revised and enlarged his
comprehensive book on China, first
published in 1923. It is an encyclo-
paedia in which one may read the
country's history, learn its geography,
and get some notion of its culture,
customs, religious life, government,
and social conditions. This fat book
is filled with facts, set down im-
partially, and the narrative includes
the year 1926. The author is an au-
thority on the subject, having been
for many years American Charge
d'Affaires at Peking, and more recent-
ly Chief of the Division of Far Eastern
Affairs in the Department of
State at Washington. The book is
especially recommended for the
thoroughness of its survey of China's
trade relations with foreign powers.

"A Griffin in China" is a much
smaller, lighter, and more intimate
account of arts and crafts, the theatre,
family life, the position of women,
and that sort of thing. There is a
quaint chapter on Chinese funerals,
and another on fortune telling. This,
also, will help in the now necessary
work of familiarizing the Occident
with Chinese ways and habits of
mind. It is a readable little book,
containing information not usually
given in weightier works.

THE heart of the present situation,
however, is revealed in "The
Revolt of Asia" by Upton Close
(Josef Washington Hall), whose sub-
title is "The End of the White Man's
World Dominance". He, also, has
become an American professor, after
some intensive diplomatic service in
the East, following several adventur-
ous years when he was war cor-
respondent and Secret Service investi-
gator.

China, as seen by Mr. Hall, is the
 spear-head of the present revolt of all
Asia against foreign dominance, and
everything which in any way stamps
Asians as belonging to inferior
races. He says that the most impor-
tant effect of the world war of 1914-
1918 was the lesson it taught Asia
as to the vulnerability of Europeans;
and the crucial point was the aliena-
tion of Russia. "Russia was ostracized

from the western family of na-
tions, and deliberately turned to Asia
for affiliation" (p. 4), transferring
the balance of power from West to
East. Russia, moreover, both by reason
of her Bolshevik principles and
her inability to compete with the
European nations at their own game,
invented a new move in Eastern di-
plomacy. She voluntarily renounced
all extraterritorial rights, all trade
treaties obtained from China under
the Czars, and having swept the board
clean of every real or imagined in-
equality, entered into new treaties
based on mutual obligations and
privileges. Further, Russia exhibited
herself as an example of a nation that
had been able to defy the capitalistic



LILLIAN BEYNON THOMAS
Of Winnipeg, winner of the first (\$500)
prize from "Maclean's". Her husband
is a newspaper man, and for some years
she did considerable writing for the
"Mantoba Free Press". She has also
contributed to several United States
magazines, and was for some time
hostess in a seamen's home in New
York. A sister, Francis Beynon, pub-
lished a novel about two years ago.

and imperialistic powers of the West;
and urged the nations of Asia to
assert themselves. Further, in help-
ing the eastern nations to get their
feet under them, by the loan of train-
ing officers, money, etc., Russia was
careful not to stipulate for anything
in return. Of this Bolshevik activ-
ity, the author says: "Approve it or
not—it is the most portentous piece of
enlightened international philanthropy
since France helped to make America
a nation" (p. 155).

BUT not China alone, and not only
since 1918. For long years past,
western philanthropic enterprise has
helped "the creation of a new Asian
intelligentsia through western educa-
tion" (p. 78). Then Japan's defeat
of Russia, empty of immediate fruits,
persuaded Asians that they could
stand up to European guns. So, a
hundred causes combining, all Asia
is shown in open or incipient revolt
against white domination. Egypt has
been successful in getting control of

her affairs back into her own hands;
Turkey has again managed to exclude
effective western interference; Japan
for years has been reckoned among
the "Great Powers", though she is
not so great a power as China, and is
very much dependent on China for
raw materials and a market for
manufacturers. In fact, this economic
relation has caused Japan to follow
Russia's lead in renouncing "rights"
formerly wrested from China; and it
is possible that there may soon be
formed a great Asian triple alliance
of Russia, China and Japan, which
would be in every way formidable.

The Philippines are devoting George
Washington's birthday to public
prayers for the independence the
United States has promised them, and
does not give; and the nationalist
movement, evident everywhere in
Asia, is active in these islands that
are getting to be a troublesome pos-
session. Little Siam, without any
fuss, has quietly dismissed or pen-
sioned off all European government
employees. Persia is affected.
Afghanistan, backed by Russia, is a
constant menace to northern India,
while in India itself, the Swaraj
movement is progressing under Ma-
hata Ghandi, who has taken active
charge once more. In short, from
Turkey to Japan, Asia is reported as
in dead earnest about self-determina-
tion. Corroboration is found in
"Orient Express", a whimsical travel
book by the American novelist, John
Dos Passos, in which he records con-
versations with natives from the
Arabian desert to Bagdad, who quote
Meister Veelson's Fourteen Points,
the heroic action of George Washing-
ton, and similar incitements to throw
off the foreign yoke.

MANY are the causes named as
contributing to the present situa-
tion. "It was not so much the belliger-
ency as the hypocrisy of the west-
erner manifested in the war and in
the ensuing diplomatic struggles, that
'killed' him in Asia. Knowing her
own sin to be guile, Asia had imagin-
ed the westerner's great virtue to be
brutal frankness" (p. 119), we read
in one place; and in another mission
schools are credited with training the
leaders of the revolt in democratic
principles, and western science. The
United States' exclusion of the Jap-
anese is noted as another incentive
toward self-assertion. But all these
things, and many more, have culmi-
nated in a general loss of white pre-
stige in Asia typified by the remark:
"First the Manchu throne, then the
Republic, fell because through truck-
ling to foreigners they lost popular
respect" (p. 78). And the survey of
this widespread dissatisfaction is en-
lightening, though far from flatter-
ing to ourselves.

The extent of British interests in
the East is dwelt on, together with
Great Britain's consequent present
difficulties. "British diplomacy has
always shown adaptiveness to condi-
tions" (p. 115), says the author, in
explaining that while Great Britain
shows a readiness to follow the new
lead given by Russia and Japan, she
is so deeply involved that this will
cost her more than any other power;
and sympathizes with the British for
their losses during the Hong Kong
boycott—losses that went directly to
the United States as profits in the
form of expanded trade.

War is what Mr. Hall most greatly
fears, since a struggle of the hemis-
pheres would likely be long drawn
out, and therefore disastrous to the
whites, who are relatively so limited
in man power. And Great Britain
and the United States, he thinks, are
more likely than any other nations to
commence hostilities—the former be-
cause of the preponderance of her in-
terests and her long supremacy in the
older type of commercial conquest,
the latter because her policy of isola-
tion prompts her ever to put private
and peculiar principles before expedi-
ency; and, of the two, Mr. Hall be-
lieves the United States is much the
more uncertain and dangerous fac-
tor. Should the catastrophe occur,
the Pacific will be the theatre of war,
and this continent the chief sufferer.

IF THE westerner avoids war, and
learns to deal with the Asiatic on
a basis that he considers fair and
self-respecting, trans-Pacific trade
will take on a new importance, and
the United States will replace Great
Britain as the West's representative
in the East. Mr. Hall urges his own
country, as "the leading white na-
tion" (p. 284), to assume her re-
sponsibilities in the Orient. "Amer-
ica is the world's banker, and Asia,

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obviously, the greatest prospective customer" (p. 298).

He then traces lucidly the history of Occidental trade and military aggression in the Orient, with special reference to the profitable, though subsidiary, part Americans have played in it, confessing candidly: "We have flourished through the misfortunes of our rivals" (p. 300). Japan, which was opened for western enterprise at the point of American guns, is the only instance of her initiative. More typical of the course of events was Great Britain's having to go through two wars with China for concessions, and then the United States coming in, and obtaining for nothing under the "Open Door" policy and "most favored nation" clause all the benefits others had fought for, automatically establishing herself as China's champion—not because she took less advantage of situations than others, but because, by insisting on her share of the spoils, she gave China the impression that the United States would not let the European nations ruin China. In various forms, this has happened many times, so that while the United States was the guarantor of Chinese sovereignty and integrity and the inspirer of Asiatic nationalism generally, she was able, by a series of breaks of luck in the game, to profit as much as anybody by white domination in the Orient. Mr. Hall puts it: "While America gradually became the greatest of western nations her diplomacy and the sentiment of her people more and more worked at cross purposes to white empire across the Pacific" (p. 114). This luck cannot always continue, he points out, and the present situation requires the United States either to join with the European nations in armed insistence on trade privileges (which he believes to be a fatal course) or cheerfully to sustain whatever losses may be implicit in living up to her pretended championship of Oriental nationalism. It was the danger that his country would not recognize this parting of the ways for the momentous thing it is to the whole world that led the author to write this amazingly frank discussion of the whole situation.

IT IS unfortunate that lack of space prevents a clearer summary of Mr. Hall's facts and arguments, since the subject is so important; but prospective readers of his book are assured that there is much more in it than indicated here—for instance, a long verbatim report of an interview with Ghandi, explaining the views of Indian nationalists—but we may quote at some length from the author's general conclusions (pp. 318-321):

- 1st. Western control of Asia for profit, political or commercial, is discredited and in collapse.
- 2nd. The general and conscious demand of Asian peoples for control of their own destiny nullifies the white man's responsibility for their welfare.
- 3rd. Legitimate Western interests and properties and lives of individuals stand a fair chance of protection under the native sovereignties in prospect.
- 4th. The Asian nations have lost their fear of the white man and are carrying forward their program resolutely. No longer can bluff deter them.
- 5th. The Western Powers, with the sole exception of America, frankly lack the ability to resist Asia's revolt. They may accede either as good losers or in sullenness, but they must accede.
- 6th. America is the only power that may make resistance of the white race to the ending of its world domination possible. Upon her depends whether the answer to Asia's self-assertion is to be the war of the hemispheres or the meeting in mutual enrichment of the races. Russia, flushed with her present success, may revert from her new policy of imperialism by attraction to imperialism by the sword, but the Asian nations promise to be too strong for real imperialism in the time that could occur.
- 7th. Attempts to check the haste of the Asian movements by military demonstrations work the opposite result.

... If China, regarded as the most reasonable nation in Asia, attains her aspirations without having to fight the white man, the impression will go over Asia that after all he has a modicum of sympathy, and can be dealt with peacefully, and militarism will be set



PIERRE GAULTIER DE VARENNES, SIEUR DE LA VERENDRYE (1685-1749)

Born at Three Rivers, Quebec, the son of the Governor of that place, he traded at St. Maurice and Nipigon. In 1731 he made his first expedition to the prairies in search for the western sea. He and his sons penetrated to the foothills of the Rockies, and south to the Missouri. This fine painting in full color by Charles W. Jefferys, R.C.A., is number 4, but the latest to be issued in the notable series of twelve Canadian historical pictures, issued by Thomas Nelson & Sons, Toronto, to fill the need for appropriate decoration of schools, council chambers, and other public rooms. They may be bought framed or unframed, singly or by the set; and the publishers will supply a folder containing miniature reproductions (like the above) of every picture. This is free. They have also, for 75c, a "Handbook" telling the story behind each picture. Mr. Jefferys, the leading historical painter in Canada, has been showing at the Toronto Art Gallery a collection of 200 or more of his paintings and drawings illustrating memorable incidents in Canadian history. His great achievement is the combining of good art with accurate historical detail.

back through the continent. On the other hand, a clash with the troops of the Powers, regardless of who gives the provocation, will be interpreted to signify that the only argument the white man understands is the noise of guns, and raise the tide of militarism in Asia.

8th. Asia's movement thus far is entirely directed against the Westerner on Asian shores. There is not the bud, thus far, of an offensive against the white man in his own countries. It would be decades before a new Yellow Peril could be born, even in thought. Asia's reprisals, if she be driven to them, must be on her territory. The boycott would be the first; our military expeditions would be stoutly met.

Mr. Hall's knowledge of his subject is wide and first hand. It is possible he has misread the signs—particularly in his careless relegations of going concerns like the British Empire to ancient history, and his assumption that gold, even in the quantities his country now possesses, is the measure of the greatness of a nation, or even its power—still, allowing for all such prejudices, his message is full of food for gravest thought: the time has certainly passed forever when major political or military disturbances in one country leave far lands unaffected; and a better understanding between East and West in which the West will probably have to go a good deal more than half way, is now essential not only to the world's prosperity, but even to its peace.

CANADIAN SHORT STORIES
Results of "MacLean's" short story competition declared most encouraging by H. Napier Moore.

AT A most informal sort of interview Mr. H. Napier Moore, Editor of "MacLean's Magazine", told me he was greatly encouraged over the results of their short story contest. Knowing that by-products are important in such a venture, instead of asking him immediately what he had learned from the experience, "The contest," he said, "has demonstrated conclusively that we have in this country people who have the gift of expressing their own experiences and philosophy in short fiction." Of course this, by itself, is no startling news since there have been numerically a good many very gifted Canadian short story writers during the last two generations; but our conversation was casual, and what he meant, as was clear by other remarks, was that through the contest he had discovered an unexpectedly large number of writers of ability; for when I asked whether there were many good manuscripts outside of the prize winners he replied that while the average of acceptable material in such contests was usually 2 per cent. of the entries, he had found a very much higher percentage of the 936 manuscripts submitted were suitable for publication. Mr. Moore was also pleased because he had been able to find, by study of the better entries, clear evidence of a distinctively Canadian short story, different from English, American or European short stories in mood and pattern; and what he calls the Canadian story, while not as finished a product as older models, is more vital. Mr. Moore was also impressed with the proportion of good work coming from small towns and rural communities.

Until there are a larger number of Canadian periodicals using fiction and paying reasonable prices for it, the professional Canadian writer must still conform in the main to the requirements of American magazines; but it is gratifying to know that we have talent in quantity, and we trust Canadian editors will be more reluctant in future to excuse themselves for not using Canadian material on the ancient grounds of being unable to find any. Two of the judges—Malcolm W. Wallace, Professor of English at Toronto University, and George H. Locke, Chief Librarian of Toronto and President of the American Library Association—expressed their surprise at the high quality of the fiction they were called upon to

in "MacLean's". If it should prove that anything like four-fifths of the good fruits have been found in the newer districts, the fact will be highly significant. The inclusion of Miss de la Roche's name has no connection with her recent novel award; the names of contestants were placed in envelopes, and the judges say they had no idea as to the authorship of any story until after the prize winning stories had all been chosen.

The first prize of \$500 goes to Mrs. Lillian Beynon Thomas of Winnipeg, for "Five Cents for Luck"; the second, of \$250, to R. V. Gery of North Battleford, Saskatchewan, for "Alouette"; the third and fourth prizes are equal—\$125 each—and go to Miss Mazo de la Roche for "Good Friday", and Leslie McFarlane of Haliburton, Ontario, for "The Root House". The fifth prize, consisting of honorable mention, is conferred upon Mrs. Alberta C. Trimble of Dauphin, Manitoba. To all who have benefited in any way, our sincerest congratulations.

William Arthur Mason

MERTON STAFFORD THRELL, 161 FALL, 161 BROADWAY, QUEBEC, has been awarded the \$100 Blanche McIntosh Prize, donated by Blanche McIntosh, of Montreal, through the L.O.D.E., for his one-act play, "Two Tricks in Diamonds," which is listed for publication in the June number of "Echoes," the official organ of the Imperial Order of the Daughters of the Empire. The prize of \$200 for a short story, offered by Mrs. R. W. Wood, has not been awarded, since the committee reported adversely on all the manuscripts submitted.

ONTARIO Library Association announces that it has cancelled its usual Easter convention in order to allow its members to obtain greater benefit by attending the deliberations of the American Library Association at Toronto in June.

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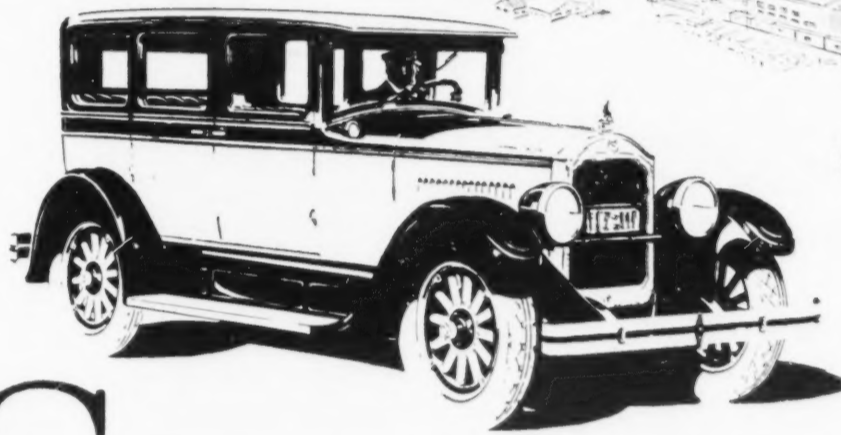
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R. V. GERY

Of North Battleford, winner of the second (\$250) prize in "MacLean's" contest, he has never written anything before for publication.

MUSIC & DRAMA

CANADA'S foremost theatrical organization, The Dumbells, will play their eighth springtime engagement in Toronto at the Royal Alexandra theatre the week commencing Monday, May 9th, when they will offer an entirely new revue called "That's That."

The following notice clipped from the Vancouver "Star" of Tuesday, March 1, is offered as evidence that the new show was an immediate hit:

"Return of the Dumbells to the Orpheum Monday night in their springtime revue, 'That's That,' was greeted by a crowded house that sat through nearly three hours of scream-

ingly funny comedy, offered without hitch or let-up from the rise of the curtain at the opening to its fall in the third act. Al Plunkett, Ross Hamilton, 'Red' Newman and Pat Rafferty, as well as 'Jock' Holland and Glenn Allen, who have appeared in various roles on numerous occasions, are well to the fore in 'That's That,' each getting over at least one big hit during the evening. 'That's That' is a musical melange with nothing serious in it: it is an arrangement of comedy and burlesque numbers that keeps the audience in an uproar from start to finish. At the same time there are many haunting melodies that will linger for many a day after the Dumbells have gone."

THE Toronto Conservatory Orchestra, Dr. Luigi von Kunits, conductor, will give its annual concert in Con-

vention Hall on the evening of May 5th. The orchestra will have the assistance of guest players in the wind instrument sections. The programme will comprise the Haydn Symphony in G major, Mozart's Symphony in G minor, Handel's Concerto, No. 1, for organ and orchestra; the Andante, from the "Scotch" Symphony of Mendelssohn, and the aria from Beethoven's "Fidelio," sung by Edith Champion.

PRESENTING the beauty and glory of Old Spain of the days of chivalry and knighthood, Samuel Goldwyn's "The Night of Love," which opens at the Uptown theatre on Saturday afternoon scores another triumph for that greatest of all acting teams, Miss Vilma Banky and Ronald Colman. The keynote of this marvellous production is romance.

Ronald Colman is seen in the fascinating role of a gypsy, and Miss Banky, whose blonde beauty descended upon our shores from Budapest, only a little over a year ago, displays an acting ability as the Princess which should rank her the greatest of the younger screen stars in America. A particularly effective musical setting has been compiled and will be played by the Uptown Symphonic Orchestra.

Note and Comment

A VERY interesting recital was given last week to a capacity audience in the Heliconian Club rooms by students of Madam Rachelle Cope and Stephenson. Besides the soloists there were two string orchestras, junior and senior, the junior orchestra being composed of very small children.

FOR its current presentation, the Theatre Guild of Canada has revived "The Ghost Train" at the Empire Theatre. The original production of this amusing thriller is still running in London and has already been presented by the Theatre Guild in Toronto this season. The performance this week runs along quite smoothly and the resident English players acquit themselves satisfactorily in their individual roles. The story as is doubtless well known by this time concerns a number of travellers who are forced by circumstance to spend a night in a lonely railway station reported to be haunted by a "ghost" train. The events that happen create considerable excitement and amusement and generally make for an entertaining evening from the point of view of the audience.

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Where Two-Thirds of the People Live—

British Columbia borders on the Pacific, where two-thirds of the human race live. These Far Eastern people are awakening with new life and enterprise, acquiring new standards of living, affording a rapidly growing market for the rich natural resources of this province. And the opening of the Panama Canal made the harbors of British Columbia—open all year—accessible to ships that ply the seven seas.

The Pacific Era Has Dawned—

The records of the Dominion Department of Labor show that British Columbia had 1,047 industries in 1918. The number has been increased to 4,139 with an annual payroll of \$159,959,820—an increase of three hundred per cent. in eight years. British Columbia is rapidly coming to the forefront as one of the world's greatest industrial centres.

The Essentials—

Cheap power is the first essential of industrial growth. British Columbia is blessed with unlimited water power. As a result of the present rate of growth, one company has planned an expenditure for this purpose alone of \$38,000,000. Climate, through its relation to health and energy is considered one of the essentials of large industrial growth. British Columbia, with the least fluctuation of temperature, ensures a higher degree of worker efficiency than any area on this continent. Is it to be wondered that Sir Campbell Stuart, director of the London Times, says:

"It seems to me that nature has been very good to British Columbia and has placed resources here to make it a great manufacturing province."

The World Looks to British Columbia—

The greatest of these natural resources is timber. One-fifth of the world's timber is in the British Empire and approximately forty-seven per cent. of the Empire's commercial timber stands in British Columbia. This timber consists of Douglas fir, spruce, pine, red cedar and hemlock—the finest types of softwoods. It is significant that only one-third of the world's timber is softwood and the demand for softwood

is four times as great as that for hardwood. The world must look to British Columbia for the high-grade softwood supplies of the future. That this world-wide demand has arrived, is shown in the increase of one hundred and sixty per cent. in British Columbia's lumber industry in the last ten years. Today ships carry British Columbia lumber over the seven seas to thirty countries. The cut in 1926 produced an output valued at \$82,000,000, yet the annual growth of timber in British Columbia forests is greater than the annual depletion for commercial purposes.

Fertile Farms—

British Columbia's second industry is agriculture—mixed-farming, dairying, poultry-raising, fruit-growing, livestock and fur-farming. Only 475,000 acres in this vast domain are under cultivation. There remain approximately fifteen million acres of arable lands awaiting the plow. Yet these few acres under cultivation produced wealth totalling \$70,000,000 in 1926. This was a return of \$145 per acre, or an average of \$3,185 for each of the 21,973 families who farm in British Columbia. This is 21.7 per cent. higher than the average income of Canadian farmers.

Rich in Minerals—

Mining engineers state that British Columbia is the most highly mineralized area on the North American continent. Only fifty per cent. of the mineral lands have been prospected, yet British Columbia produced \$67,718,400 in mineral wealth in 1926. This is the more remarkable when you realize that lode mining has only been in the process of development for about thirty-five years. British Columbia is the world's fourth largest producer of lead; third largest in zinc. It is Canada's largest producer of copper and ranks first in the production of silver, and second in gold.

Prolific Fishing Areas—

The fishing area off the British Columbia coast is the most prolific on the continent. For the fourteenth successive year, British Columbia has produced more fish than any other province in Canada. The total value of British Columbia's fish production in 1926 was \$25,000,000. This fish has world wide distribution and is now being sold in seventy countries.

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Travel Problems

TO THE family group I am indebted for one suggestion which might help a number of readers. "I would like to be a vagabond," said he, "so that I could follow the seasons across Canada. Spring would find me where the Atlantic beats upon a rocky shore, and then I'd travel westward, through Evangeline's land in blossom time, to Saint Andrews, and then to Quebec and the Eastern Townships. The Highlands of Ontario would draw me as the summer days grew warmer, the harvest fields would be an attraction in the early

been advised. Mr. Henry Button, 224 Bloor Street West, Toronto, is organizing a special train to Quebec for the event and offers a sixty-four dollar rate which includes all expenses for the three days. You will be able to get further particulars from him.

W. Y. D. Arnprior. Sailing from New York you are liable for United States head tax as an alien transient.

M. S. Toronto. The lowest fare from Toronto to Vancouver is the



LORD JELlicoe IN A NEW ROLE
The famous naval commander was one of several admirals who recently participated in the annual golf match between the Royal Navy and the Royal Marines.

Fall, the Rockies are delightful in the closing season, and where could one be happier during the winter months than at Victoria?

But most of us can only be vagabonds for two weeks or a month at most each year, and it is up to us during that period, no obligations standing in the way, to find that spot which is best at the season. A few suggestions now and again might be in order.

Soon the apple blossoms will be blooming in the Annapolis Valley, and there is no place lovelier than Nova Scotia at this time. Everything is there that a vacationing soul could ask or hope for; a climate softly tempered by the almost-surrounding sea; beauty to uplift the heart; beauty rugged and bold on its coast line, drowsy with pastoral peace in its quiet inland villages; good motor roads, the best of fishing—lake or brook or sea—sporting golf links, pleasant homelike hotels and boarding houses that don't rob you; and a savor of Romance like a glamor over it all.

For this is the Land of Evangeline—Longfellow's Evangeline—driven out with her French Acadian folk by the rigor of an ancient war, to die in a land far away from the dear valley where amid

"...murmuring pine and hemlocks... The little village of Grand Pré lay in the fruitful valley."

Lay, and still lies, as quaint and peaceful as a hundred years ago, on the edge of a slumberous sea where bluff Cape Blomidon stands proud over the marvellous tides with their ebb and flow of sometimes fifty feet.

It has an inescapable, unforgettable charm, this enchanted valley which runs westward from Minas Basin between the North and South mountains, along the Habitant, Cornwallis and Annapolis Rivers, to Annapolis Basin, where lies the historic town of Annapolis Royal—the scene of many gallant fights between English and French in days of old—and the delightful summer resorts of Bear River, famous for its wonderful cherries, and Digby, where visitors love to return year after year.

Eastward from Grand Pré, the visitor follows tawny Avon River to Windsor, and there just across the Nova Scotia peninsula to Halifax, a city of great interest in itself with its ancient Citadel, its great modern forts and its beautiful harbor—a great yachting centre.

J. B. Toronto. The folksong festival is arranged for May 20-22. It is quite possible that when you enquired, the local rail office had not

second class rate of \$86.08 plus 90c tax. The third class fare from Vancouver to Sydney via Canadian Australasian line is \$140.00 plus \$5.00. The second class fare from Sydney to Adelaide is £10 18 sh. It will be necessary for you to obtain a passport from the Department of External Affairs, Ottawa, for your entry into Australia.

Overseas, Smith Falls. About the middle of May, via the Great Lakes. The fare is the same as the rail rate plus \$10.00 which covers meals and berth on the ship. Excess baggage rate is \$11.00 per hundred pounds.

W. M. Peterborough. Canadian Pacific and Great Northern Railways do not use the same stations; there is a distance of one-quarter miles between the C. P. R. Courts, Alta., station and the Great Northern Sweet Grass station. U. S. officers board the train at Sweet Grass.

Traveller, Winnipeg. Wharfage charge at Saint John, N. B., is 2 cents per hundred pounds, and at Digby a flat rate of 25 cents for automobiles. The total charge amounts to about 85 cents as a rule. As cars are loaded under tidal conditions they must be delivered about 6 p.m. on the evening before sailing, and as the Empress accommodation is limited to fifteen cars it is always well to make reservations in advance.

A. H. St. John. Three hundred and fifty pounds can be carried to Vancouver or Victoria on an A. Y. T. ticket provided the commercial number is on it, but if you have an American destination, Seattle or Portland for instance, this concession does not obtain and excess baggage charges must be paid on all over 150 pounds.

L. D. S. Moose Jaw. You are quite in luck as a matter of fact. There are certain trans-Canada routings which provide for a free trip to Niagara Falls and as a trans-Atlantic passenger you also qualify. I am sending you a list of hotels at Niagara.

Mussolini, Montreal. There are no restrictions which will keep you from visiting Italy, but all foreigners are now required to register with the Italian police within 24 hours of their arrival, which registration must be renewed every three days in the event of their moving from place to place. It is probably this ruling to which you refer. It is very desirable that British subjects report to the British consuls at the various places they visit in Italy. This, of course, includes Canadians.



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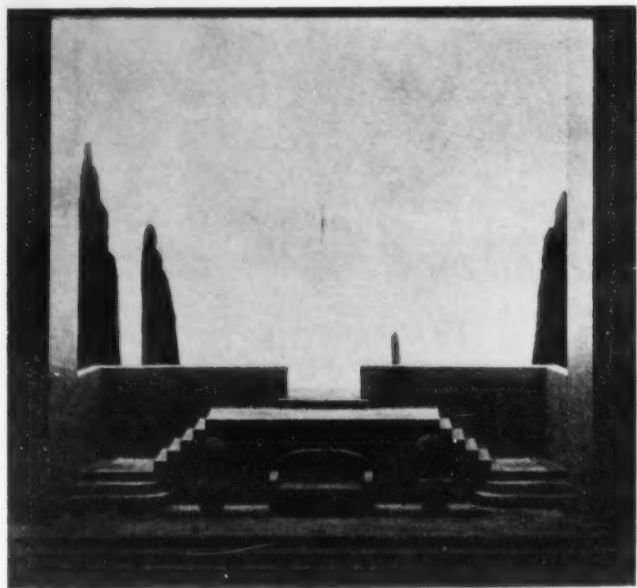
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One of Walter Sinclair's designs for "Twelfth Night": a scene in Illyria.

Decorative Shakespeare Walter Sinclair's Novel Designs for "Twelfth Night"

TORONTO lovers of Shakespeare found an interesting and novel conception of stage settings in the production of "Twelfth Night" at Hart House Theatre, where Mr. Walter Sinclair is director, using settings of his models which were shown at the British Empire Exhibition and which were made from his original production of the play at Hong Kong, China, where he spent some years. At Wembley, Her Majesty the Queen and Prince George expressed the greatest delight, while they spent twenty minutes viewing the models.

As early as 1912 Mr. Sinclair recognised that modern mechanical inventions can be turned to dramatic uses of an artistic order. But he decided that the greatest potency for these things on the stage would not be towards a greater realism but towards a higher romance. Not forest fires, nor horses racing on revolving stages, but the creation of a new world, the world of poetic fancy, was his aspiration. Particularly was he impressed by new powers of illumination and by modern discov-

WALTER SINCLAIR
Director of Hart House Theatre and a scenic designer of international fame.

eries about the emotional effects of color schemes, as means of emphasizing the spoken word and the considered gesture. He understood the possibilities of this age for a vivid presentation of the wonders of Shakespeare. He understood that it is now possible, in a way heretofore unknown, to make an audience see, as well as hear, the full force of Shakespeare's poetry. Gifted with imagination, he has succeeded, not once, but time and again, in conceiving and in realizing every detail of ingenious productions on these exacting lines.

One of Mr. Sinclair's first successes in handling the new material

of stage-craft was with "Twelfth Night." This he produced in 1913. The scenery which he designed for the occasion was intended to be of simple construction and yet expressive of the poetic fancy of this great romantic comedy. The qualities which Milton demanded of poetry were the qualities Mr. Sinclair set himself to achieve; to be "simple, sensuous and passionate" in design was his object. A garden scene which, by a momentary adjustment, would clearly express a different part of the same garden, and would, with very little further adjustment, develop into a kitchen scene, was the key to his setting. The moods which he wished to express, in a visible form, of strong appeal to the audience, were brightness and airiness, suitable to the recitation of Elizabethan love poetry; as well as primness, tidiness and dignity, which would not only harmonize with Viola and her trusted Malvolio, but would also throw Sir Toby and Sir Andrew Aguecheek into vivid but congruous relief.

The models show how successful he was in satisfying both artistic and mechanical requirements. Pictures of these settings were published in "The Sketch" in December, 1913. The late H. B. Irving evinced so great an interest in Mr. Sinclair's designs for this production that he favored him with a special interview.

Much work on Shakespeare has since been done along these lines—aiming at romantic realism rather than the realism of mere actuality; and providing for the minimum of scene-shifting intervals. Mr. Sinclair has always been vigorous in the contention that precise representation of actuality was not Shakespeare's aim in writing, and ought not to be an obsession in producing Shakespeare's plays. It is interesting to note that the trend of literary criticism is now coming to the support of that contention.

Birds That Heal Their Wounds

WHEN a big shoot takes place there are always numbers of wounded birds left in the woods and fields. Many of these are collected by gamekeepers, but there are some that escape, says O. G. Pike, F.Z.S., F.R.P.S., in the "Daily Mail".

These cripples show a remarkable spirit, and it is really surprising how they carry on. When one foot or leg is shot away the bird soon manages to hop about on the remaining leg. If a wing is broken it is a more serious matter, for there is little chance of it escaping from its many enemies; but I have known instances of birds with broken wings managing to survive until they were able to fly again. One was a kestrel, and for a month this plucky bird rested on the ground, picking up trifles there, until eventually I saw it flying as well as ever.

If a bird breaks its leg it will sometimes help nature. In fact, it

becomes its own doctor, and mud and hair are plastered round the broken leg. Snipe have been known to recover in this way. A golden eagle was recently seen flying on a Scottish moor with a large iron trap attached to one leg. Even with this encumbrance it managed to survive.

When birds are trapped they struggle madly for some time, but the more intelligent ones, finding that this does not help them to escape, examine their surroundings. I once saw a falcon captured by a strong noose. When it found that struggling did not free it, the bird stood still, carefully examined the string from every angle, then calmly proceeded to untie the knot with its beak. It was so successful that a few minutes later I saw it walk away from its trap and escape.

I have known a wounded partridge to escape the guns during the whole season. This bird could not fly, but it lived on with the covey, always joining it again when it settled after a flight. The covey itself was thinned down from fifteen birds to four, and when the close time came at the end of the winter, this bird was one of them. Whenever the covey was flushed the wounded partridge squatted low on the ground, and it was sheer luck that in every instance the sportsman and dogs passed it by.

WONDERFUL AUTOMOBILE ROADS

The most wonderful automobile road in America, the Banff-Windermere Highway, 104 miles in length, is in danger of losing its well earned laurels by the opening of another, and if possible, more wonderful road, the Great Divide Highway, between Field and Lake Louise, which was completed last summer. But Prof. Laird's tour "Across Canada and Back," which leaves Toronto by Canadian Pacific Railway July 25th, 1927, for a 21 day trip, includes both these drives in its itinerary, and they are only a small part of the wonders to be seen. There is Banff, the beautiful; Lake Louise, the Pearl of the Rockies; Emerald Lake, second only to Lake Louise in beauty, the Yoho Valley, one of the most marvelous valleys in the world, with Takakkaw Falls, over 1200 feet in height pouring into it, and all the magnificence and grandeur of 600 miles of Rocky Mountain scenery. Vancouver and Victoria, those marvellous Pacific Coast Cities, as well as Winnipeg, Calgary and Edmonton are only a few of the places to be visited and three great bodies of water are also on the route, the Great Lakes, the Kootenay Lakes and the Strait of Georgia between Vancouver and Victoria.

Write for illustrated booklet of this marvellous trip to W. Fulton, District Passenger Agent, Canadian Pacific Railway, Toronto, or to Prof. Sinclair Laird, Macdonald College P.O., Que.



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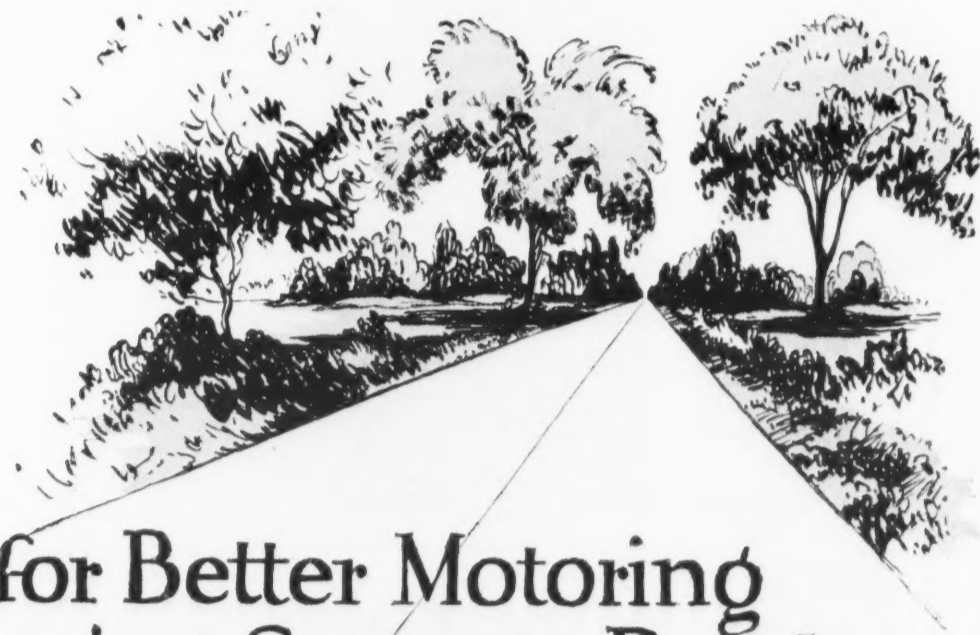
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illustrated above.

With vehicles developed to their present stage, the enjoyment of motoring is largely a matter of roads. So, too, are running costs. It rests therefore with the car owner himself to get full profit or pleasure from his investment by advocating permanent concrete highways.

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duced at least twenty-five per cent, as proved by carefully planned and exhaustive tests.

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One of Walter Sinclair's designs for "Twelfth Night": a chamber in Olivia's home.



SATURDAY NIGHT

FINANCIAL SECTION



TORONTO, CANADA, APRIL 30, 1927

Canada Must Become Air-Minded

Ellwood Wilson Tells Engineering Institute of Canada That National Policy Must be Formulated Soon so That Northern Areas May be Developed Quickly — Commercial Aviation Hampered by Fear of Government Taking Over Services as in Ontario — Canada Should Either Decide on Canadian National Aviation Company or Tell Commercial Companies the Field Would Remain Open to Them — Wonderful Work Already Accomplished by Government in Mapping—Timber Cruising by Aeroplane—The Detection of Crime Through Aerial Photographs

"THE great question of aerial transport of passengers, mail and express is knocking at our doors today?" said Mr. Ellwood Wilson of the Fairchild Aerial Surveys Company (of Canada) Ltd., Grandmere, Que., in the course of an address delivered to the Engineering Institute of Canada at the Chateau Laurier, Ottawa, Ontario, on March 31st. "I was in New York about three weeks ago and I went in to see the President of the Colonial Air Transport. The Colonial Air Transport carry mail from New York to Boston, and their maximum load is about 25 pounds per trip. They are struggling along in the hope that some day they will get more business and will be able to carry passengers. They are going to start this spring an air route from Boston to Buffalo by way of Schenectady, in addition to their Boston-New York line. And naturally they have thought about starting from New York to Montreal. The President asked me if I knew of any field in Montreal that they could land on, and I told him that we had used the old field out at Cartierville for a good while. He said that was not big enough for their big planes, and that they reluctantly would have to give up their New York-Montreal service for this summer, but they hoped that by next year there would be a possibility of getting proper landing fields and then they would be able to tie New York and Montreal together with a service, taking about four hours to go from one place to the other.

"There does not seem to be much future in this country for passenger carrying, and to some extent the carriage of mail and express, as long as you can get from one town to the other overnight. That is, nobody would pay anything extra to get from Montreal to Quebec, or from Montreal to Toronto, or for other short runs by aeroplane. So until we get a bigger population, or unless we go into more extended routes, that is, the trans-continental service, or a service from Montreal to Winnipeg, or a service from Halifax or Saint John to Montreal, I do not think there is much opportunity for anybody to make money in carrying passengers. All these routes are perfectly feasible, and just as soon as traffic comes up there will be, I think, money and enterprise to start these routes.

"We have heard some talk about having an air mail established, and it is perfectly feasible for the present commercial companies or for new companies to bid on contracts for this service and to bring the mail from Halifax or Saint John to Montreal in the winter, and from Father Point up to Montreal in the summer time, and if we ever get an opportunity to bid on this work, I think the service would be forthcoming almost immediately."

"I WANT to say just a word about the cost of operating aeroplanes. There are a good many factors which come into this, but in general the amount of traffic and the size of the plane have a great deal to do with it. For instance, a plane with a single 200 horse-power engine, carrying a pay load of, say, 500 or 600 pounds, is a pretty expensive machine in which to carry passengers and mail. If you can double the capacity you stand a great deal better chance of making money. If you can run your capacity up so that you can carry ten or twelve passengers, you can make astounding reductions in the charges which you are forced to make. Of course if you can put on five, ten or fifteen aeroplanes where you have enough traffic, why, you can bring your charges almost to the charges which are at present made by the extra-fare railroad trains, especially on runs up to 400 miles.

"Another very curious thing is the unanimity of opinion and experience of the cost of operating aeroplanes. When the bids for the United States air mail contracts were opened they were about 22/100 of a cent a pound-mile, and the English figures for the air mail routes run about the same. Our experience here is within a few thousandths of a cent in accordance with the figures of the bids for the United States air mail. All these figures in different parts of the world seem to be much the same. So I think we have arrived now at a point where we know pretty well what operation ought to cost. Just at present the results of five years' operation show that with the small type of plane which we have been obliged to use up to the present it costs about \$100.00 an hour, about \$1.00 a mile, to fly; and you cannot get very much better prices than that. So your margin of profit is pretty small.

"Another thing that so many people do not take into consideration in considering aeroplane operation is the fact that you have to charge off something for your sales effort. That is, you cannot go out and sell aeroplane transportation, or any other kind of transportation or goods, without some sales effort. You have to try to get in touch with the people who will buy your product, and you have to spend money to do it. In the second place you have to distribute your overhead. You have to distribute your salaries and your fixed charges, rentals, and so forth, over your whole business. You have to charge off something for depreciation, and in aeroplanes the depreciation has been very high. It is rapidly coming down. We are writing off aeroplanes now on a four-year basis. Then you have to take into consideration your replacement charges. When your equipment is worn out you have to replace it. And then there is a very large item on insurance. The insurance rates on aeroplanes now run between 25 and 30 per cent. of the initial cost of the plane; and as planes are costing all the way from \$15,000 up, you can see that your insurance item is a very heavy one. All of these things in commercial operation have to be taken into consideration, have to be allowed for and have to be charged for in any service which you render.

"I think that the whole subject is one which deserves our very best and most careful consideration. I think aviation is going to play an increasing part in the

development of this country. It is going to be practically essential to the development of a great many of our northern areas. Prospectors are going into northern Quebec, northern Ontario, northern Manitoba, and they cannot afford to wait for a railroad. It would take years to get railroad service into these places, and meanwhile all our development would be held back. We need to get maps of these areas. We need rapid transportation into them, both summer and winter transportation, and it must be done immediately or we are going to hold back all this development. We have one of the most wonderful mineral areas in the world, and it is capable of helping Canada to a very great extent. Our mineral resources will mean a great deal to us in our development, in our export trade, in our trade balance. All these things need to be looked after quickly. We have now got to the point in the world's history where we cannot wait for ten or fifteen or twenty years to do a thing, but must do it rapidly, and the aeroplane is our only hope.

"I sincerely hope everybody who hears me to-day will do his part in becoming what I might call air-minded, in realizing what the aeroplane can do for us, and in giving whatever support he possibly can to the people who are engaged in this service—to the Government, if the Government are going to carry this out, or to the commercial companies if they are going to carry out the work.

"There isn't any danger in flying, gentlemen. I speak advisedly. Flying to-day is the safest method of transportation. The records show it, and when I see the number of people who are willing to trust themselves to the automobile to-day, and then see them shy at a trip in an aeroplane, it is almost impossible to believe that they can feel as they do about it. Automobiling to-day is almost as dangerous as anything could possibly be, and aeroplane travelling is just about as safe as anything could possibly be. I hope that before very long you will all have an opportunity to travel in well-equipped aeroplanes, perhaps with berths and sleeping accommodations, and restaurants and every comfort. They are building now in Germany an air liner which will have comfortable berths in it for night travel, and I should not be surprised within the next two years—even as short a period as that—to see us crossing the Atlantic Ocean with comfort and safety, and with a great shortening of time. Think how rapidly all of these inventions have come upon us; almost overnight. Nobody would have dreamed of trans-Atlantic telephony being a regular commercial operation three or four years ago. Effort is accumulating now. Every new discovery simply rolls up like a snowball. Nothing is impossible to-day. Nothing should surprise us, and we should receive all these new ideas and all these new inventions with an open mind. We should try to see how we can fit them into our own lives, how we can fit them into the development of this great and glorious country, and how we can ourselves contribute to its development."

IN THE early part of his address Mr. Wilson insisted on the necessity of distinguishing among the different types of aviation, military, civil and commercial. So far it has been practically military aviation in Canada; that is, it is a civil operation conducted by military officers.

"Civil aviation," said Mr. Wilson, "is aviation carried out by the Government, but covering the civil field, like fire protection, or mapping, or forest investigation, or experimental work. There is a very clear distinction between civil aviation and commercial aviation in that civil aviation is paid for and is financed by the taxpayer and all of us have to put our hands into our pockets to support it; commercial aviation, on the other hand, demands that the money of private individuals shall be invested in this



A. T. WELDON
Who has been appointed Vice-President in charge of Traffic and Express, Canadian National Railways, in succession to J. E. Dalrymple, resigned. Mr. Weldon was formerly General Traffic Manager, a position which will be abolished. The new Vice-President was born at Dorchester, N.B., in 1876, and entered the employ of the old Intercolonial Railway as a messenger at Moncton in 1890. After holding various important railway positions, he was appointed Traffic Manager, Atlantic Region, Canadian National Railways, in 1925, and General Traffic Manager of the System in August last. From 1904 to 1906 he was Secretary of the Halifax Board of Trade.

particular activity, and it necessarily must account for the money which is spent, and must also earn a fair rate of interest on that money or go out of business."

Mr. Wilson stated that the Government would do an immense service to aviation by simply publishing the costs of its pioneer and experimental aviation activities. It is done in Quebec Province, and it is done in the United States.

"The United States Government, for instance, operated an air mail service, kept strict track of every cent that was spent, and published those figures, so that the people who were interested in the work could see exactly what it cost, and could use that as a guide. Then when the Government had established and shown by experiment what could be done in the way of night flying and various other sorts of flying for carrying mail, they simply stepped out and said: Now, gentlemen, we have done this work; we have shown you how to do it; we have shown you what the difficulties were. We are now prepared to give you these routes on contract. We will let them to the lowest bidder.

"Some of the people who bid on these mail routes were not actually in business at the time; that is they had no aeroplanes, they had no equipment. So when the Postmaster-General came to award these contracts he was a little afraid to give these contracts to people without equipment, and he asked their highest legal authority to pass on the question whether he must give the contract to the lowest bidder. The answer of the legal authority was that they must give the contract to the lowest bidder.

(Continued on Page 21)

Brooks Steam Motors, Ltd., Annual Meeting

Financial Statement Shows Greater Part of Money Taken From Public Expended in Ways Which Leave No Tangible Assets—O. J. Brooks Says Shareholders Have "Nothing to be Alarmed About"—Asserts Production Will be Continued at Stratford—Meeting of Protesting Shareholders

By Wellington Jeffers.

DISGUISE it as one may by pleasant phraseology about a wonderful future for Brooks Steam Motors, Ltd., the cold fact is that the financial statement for the year ending December 31st last shows \$1,320,095.34 to have been expended in ways which leave no realizable assets behind. Surely no shareholder in his senses is so benighted as to think "Development Expense, \$675,815.28," and "Organization and Incorporation Expense, \$637,606.39," though these items appear on the Assets side of the balance sheet, are real tangible assets worth money.

Mr. Wegenast, at a meeting of three hundred shareholders in the King Edward Hotel last week, to consider measures to protect their investment, put the matter very succinctly when he said that of the \$135 paid by shareholders for units of ten preferred shares and ten no-par-value common shares, \$75 was paid over to Brooks Steam Motors, Limited, and \$60 retained by Brooks Securities, Limited, for its expenses and services in selling the stock. Of the \$75 paid more than \$50 went into these expenditures represented now by assets which are largely mythical. At the very best this is a very poor game for the shareholders, and they have been so advised by SATURDAY NIGHT ever since this Company was formed.

The only thing which can justify the spending of more than half of the amount realized from the public in this way is the production of a motor car which is a world beater in performance and which sells so well that in a very few years this mythical asset can be replaced by something solid. We must say that the last year has been a disappointment to everybody concerned; cars have not sold well. Mr. Brooks prophesied to me in the sole interview which I ever had with him that the Brooks Steam Motors, Ltd., would be paying dividends in September of 1925, adding "I have never made a promise about dividends which I have not fulfilled." This over-weening confidence about a car which had never been then under steam was doomed to disappointment; at the last annual meeting Mr. Brooks had to tell how the first model was discarded, and the engineering corps changed twice.

(Continued on Page 24)

WHAT is there to show for all the money spent? The financial statement, as read at the recent meeting of shareholders who are not satisfied with Brooks management, shows the following fixed assets at Stratford: Land, \$10,492; buildings, \$129,508.91; machinery and equipment, \$52,791.79; and some other items, including \$15,483.05 for patents, tools, blue prints, and so on, bringing the total to \$293,640.39. The lands and buildings with some machinery was purchased in the first place for \$55,000. I am told, and so I am afraid the marketable value of this item would be little more than half the amount shown at a high estimate, and it would be further



Thirtieth Lesson. (Taken from George Meredith's "The Shaving of Shagpat").
"Delay in thine undertaking
Is disaster of thy own making."

"Greatness is solely for them that succeed;
'Tis a rotten applause that gives earlier meed."

"Who in a labyrinth wandereth without clue,
More that he wandereth doth himself undo."

"The overwise themselves hoodwink."

Branch Bank Managers Who Do and Don't

Chatty Description by One Who Knows of the Characteristics Which Make for Success and Failure—How Business Men React to the Various Types of Bank Manager

By C. Payell.

"DO YOU know, Bob, I can tell just what the chief characteristics are of a bank manager by merely asking him a single question, and I don't always have to do even that," said my old friend Jackson to me recently, as we strolled along one of the principal thoroughfares of our city. We often arrange to walk home together from the office after our day's labors.

"That's interesting, Jack," I replied. "You might tell me how you manage it, as the information may be quite useful to me the next time I approach a bank for a loan. I'll know how to tackle the lion in his lair."

"The question varies as circumstances dictate," he answered. "For instance, not long ago by simply knocking at the door of a manager's office, then opening it and walking in, I was able to size up that man's character to a nicety."

"How did you do it in his case?" I asked.

"It was as easy as rolling off the proverbial log," he replied. "He was seated at his desk reading a newspaper; it was around opening time as the doors of the bank were unlocked just before I entered. Highly interested in the financial page, thought I; but a glance at the paper lying before him on the desk at once disclosed my error; he was busily engaged in reading the sporting columns. He continued his arduous task for a mere fraction of a minute, but quite long enough for me to realize that I was considered an intruder at such a critical moment. His thoughts were all taken up by Babe Ruth."

"What happened next?" I enquired.

"I then popped my question: 'Will you cash this cheque for me?'" continued Jackson. "Oh, go to . . . the teller," he replied, resuming the reading of his newspaper.

"Did you?" I asked.

"I did not!" exclaimed Jackson. "Characteristics of Manager No. 1, 'Self before Service.' Needless to say I left his office determined not to return."

"Queer of him to have acted that way," I said.

"Oh, you'd be surprised how offhand some of these fellows get," he replied. "Of course, they are not the type that get anywhere in the banking world. The wonder is how that manager has kept his job so long."

"You see that bank across the street, Bob?" he continued. "Well, mark my words, Manager Jones is going to 'get there' one of these days. He's one of the 'alert' type. I went in there recently to see him, but as he was busy with a client I waited outside his private office, the door of which was ajar. I caught his eye and he immediately rose from his chair, said 'Excuse me' to his visitor, and walked quickly over to me. 'I'm going to be busy for about ten minutes, but I shall be glad if you'll wait until I'm through with my customer,' he said. 'Thanks,' I replied. 'I'll wait.' Let me tell you that his alertness and courtesy proved of value to his bank because I would not have waited longer than a couple of minutes had he not shown this interest in me, and the business I gave him would have gone to a competitor."

"Another manager I called on was just on the point of leaving his office for lunch. 'Come in,' said he. 'But you're going out,' said I. 'Not until I've done all I can for you,' he replied. That man put 'Service before Self.'"

"Service to the public put before satisfaction to the inner man I would say," I remarked.

"Quite so," he replied. "You see that little branch office on the corner? Those quarters will never have to be enlarged to provide for additional business while Smith holds down the job of manager."

"Why?" I queried.

"Well, I went into his office one day and what do you think he was doing?" exclaimed Jackson.

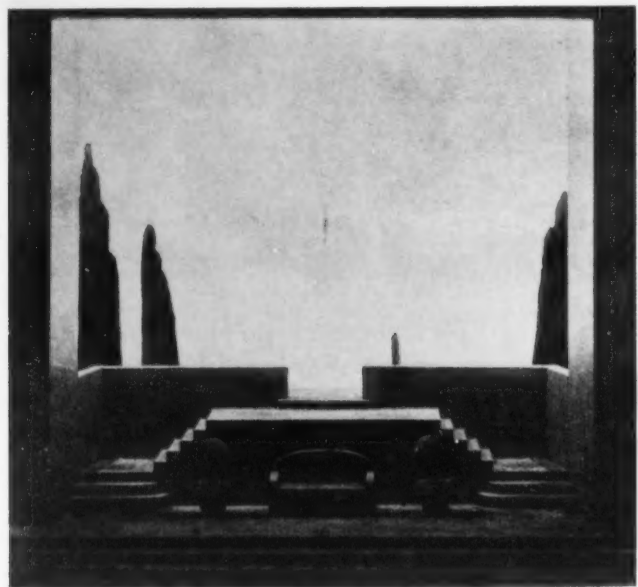
"If it was in the morning, I suppose he might have been sleeping off the effects of the night before," I replied.

"Not far wrong," said Jackson. "But in this case he was suffering from the effects of a life long habit of doing first whatever turned up, without considering whether other matters might not be entitled to receive primary consideration. As in the case of other men I know, perhaps it is due to his inability to distinguish between essentials and non-essentials that he will never 'get' anywhere. He was seated at his desk adding a long column of figures. I wondered whether the bank paid him to think or to plod. He did not look up when I entered, but continued merrily on with his task. What the adding machine in his office is used for is a mystery to me. Perhaps he was practising addition. After waiting for about a minute that seemed an eternity, because I'm not used to camping on people's doorsteps, I finally interrupted him in his work and asked him if he'd be good enough to cash a cheque. Gradually realizing that there might be something more important for him to do than adding, he condescendingly looked up from his place of vantage and gave me a far-away look. 'Do you know anyone around here who would endorse this cheque for you?' he asked, looking at it in a dazed sort of way. 'No, I don't,' I replied shortly. 'This cheque is certified; besides it's drawn on this office. The maker told me he had only yesterday given you a description of me and had warned you of my intended visit.' 'Oh, now I remember!' he exclaimed. 'You're Mr. Jackson. Pleased to meet you.' 'Glad to have you know me,' I replied. He looked at me in a queer sort of way and placed his hieroglyphics on the prized document. In some mysterious manner this action always paves the way for a successful trip to the teller of a bank when one is in need of cash."

"I'd say Smith suffered from stupidity," I remarked.

"On another occasion," continued Jackson, "I went into a bank following the footsteps of a woman of my acquaintance—no, she wasn't a blonde—who effected an entrance into the manager's sanctum. I waited outside the door, which was open and every word uttered by both

(Continued on Page 23)



One of Walter Sinclair's designs for "Twelfth Night": a scene in Illyria.

Decorative Shakespeare

Walter Sinclair's Novel Designs for "Twelfth Night"

TORONTO lovers of Shakespeare found an interesting and novel conception of stage settings in the production of "Twelfth Night" at Hart House Theatre, where Mr. Walter Sinclair is director, using settings of his models which were shown at the British Empire Exhibition and which were made from his original production of the play at Hong Kong, China, where he spent some years. At Wembley, Her Majesty the Queen and Prince George expressed the greatest delight, while they spent twenty minutes viewing the models.

As early as 1912 Mr. Sinclair recognised that modern mechanical inventions can be turned to dramatic uses of an artistic order. But he decided that the greatest potency for these things on the stage would not be towards a greater realism but towards a higher romance. Not forest fires, nor horses racing on revolving stages, but the creation of a new world, the world of poetic fancy, was his aspiration. Particularly was he impressed by new powers of illumination, and by modern discov-

WALTER SINCLAIR
Director of Hart House Theatre and a scenic designer of international fame.

eries about the emotional effects of color schemes, as means of emphasizing the spoken word and the considered gesture. He understood the possibilities of this age for a vivid presentation of the wonders of Shakespeare (He understood that it is now possible, in a way heretofore unknown, to make an audience see, as well as hear, the full force of Shakespeare's poetry. Gifted with imagination, he has succeeded, not once, but time and again, in conceiving and in realizing every detail of ingenious productions on these exacting lines.

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of stage-craft was with "Twelfth Night." This he produced in 1913. The scenery which he designed for the occasion was intended to be of simple construction and yet expressive of the poetic fancy of this great romantic comedy. The qualities which Milton demanded of poetry were the qualities Mr. Sinclair set himself to achieve; to be "simple, sensuous and passionate" in design was his object. A garden scene which, by a momentary adjustment, would clearly express a different part of the same garden, and would, with very little further adjustment, develop into a kitchen scene, was the key to his setting. The moods which he wished to express, in a visible form, of strong appeal to the audience, were lightness and airiness, suitable to the recitation of Elizabethan love poetry; as well as primness, tidiness and dignity, which would not only harmonize with Viola and her trusted Malvolio, but would also throw Sir Toby and Sir Andrew Aguecheek into vivid but congruous relief.

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Birds That Heal Their Wounds

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These cripples show a remarkable spirit, and it is really surprising how they carry on. When one foot or leg is shot away the bird soon manages to hop about on the remaining leg. If a wing is broken it is a more serious matter, for there is little chance of it escaping from its many enemies; but I have known instances of birds with broken wings managing to survive until they were able to fly again. One was a kestrel, and for a month this plucky bird rested on the ground, picking up trifles there, until eventually I saw it flying as well as ever.

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becomes its own doctor, and mud and hair are plastered round the broken leg. Snipe have been known to recover in this way. A golden eagle was recently seen flying on a Scottish moor with a large iron trap attached to one leg. Even with this encumbrance it managed to survive.

When birds are trapped they struggle madly for some time, but the more intelligent ones, finding that this does not help them to escape, examine their surroundings. I once saw a falcon captured by a strong noose. When it found that struggling did not free it, the bird stood still, carefully examined the string from every angle, then calmly proceeded to untie the knot with its beak. It was so successful that a few minutes later I saw it walk away from its trap and escape.

I have known a wounded partridge to escape the guns during the whole season. This bird could not fly, but it lived on with the covey, always joining it again when it settled after a flight. The covey itself was thinned down from fifteen birds to four, and when the close time came at the end of the winter, this bird was one of them. Whenever the covey was flushed the wounded partridge squatted low on the ground, and it was sheer luck that in every instance the sportsmen and dogs passed it by.

WONDERFUL AUTOMOBILE ROADS

The most wonderful automobile road in America, the Banff-Windermere Highway, 104 miles in length, is in danger of losing its well earned laurels by the opening of another, and if possible, more wonderful road, the Great Divide Highway, between Field and Lake Louise, which was completed last summer. But Prof. Laird's tour "Across Canada and Back," which leaves Toronto by Canadian Pacific Railway July 25th, 1927, for a 21 day trip, includes both these drives in its itinerary, and they are only a small part of the wonders to be seen. There is Banff, the beautiful; Lake Louise, the Pearl of the Rockies; Emerald Lake, second only to Lake Louise in beauty, the Yoho Valley, one of the most marvelous valleys in the world, with Takakkaw Falls, over 1200 feet in height pouring into it, and all the magnificence and grandeur of 600 miles of Rocky Mountain scenery, Vancouver and Victoria, those marvellous Pacific Coast Cities, as well as Winnipeg, Calgary and Edmonton are only a few of the places to be visited and three great bodies of water are also on the route, the Great Lakes, the Kootenay Lakes and the Strait of Georgia between Vancouver and Victoria.

Write for illustrated booklet of this marvellous trip to W. Fulton, District Passenger Agent, Canadian Pacific Railway, Toronto, or to Prof. Sinclair Laird, Macdonald College P.O., Que.



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One of Walter Sinclair's designs for "Twelfth Night": a chamber in Olivia's home.



SATURDAY NIGHT

FINANCIAL SECTION



TORONTO, CANADA, APRIL 30, 1927

Canada Must Become Air-Minded

Ellwood Wilson Tells Engineering Institute of Canada That National Policy Must Be Formulated Soon so That Northern Areas May be Developed Quickly — Commercial Aviation Hampered by Fear of Government Taking Over Services as in Ontario — Canada Should Either Decide on Canadian National Aviation Company or Tell Commercial Companies the Field Would Remain Open to Them — Wonderful Work Already Accomplished by Government in Mapping—Timber Cruising by Aeroplane—The Detection of Crime Through Aerial Photographs

"THE great question of aerial transport of passengers, mail and express is knocking at our doors today?" said Mr. Ellwood Wilson of the Fairchild Aerial Surveys Company (of Canada) Ltd., Grandmère, Que., in the course of an address delivered to the Engineering Institute of Canada at the Chateau Laurier, Ottawa, Ontario, on March 31st. "I was in New York about three weeks ago and I went in to see the President of the Colonial Air Transport. The Colonial Air Transport carry mail from New York to Boston, and their maximum load is about 25 pounds per trip. They are struggling along in the hope that some day they will get more business and will be able to carry passengers. They are going to start this spring an air route from Boston to Buffalo by way of Schenectady, in addition to their Boston-New York line. And naturally they have thought about starting from New York to Montreal. The President asked me if I knew of any field in Montreal that they could land on, and I told him that we had used the old field out at Cartierville for a good while. He said that was not big enough for their big planes, and that they reluctantly would have to give up their New York-Montreal service for this summer, but they hoped that by next year there would be a possibility of getting proper landing fields and then they would be able to tie New York and Montreal together with a service, taking about four hours to go from one place to the other.

"There does not seem to be much future in this country for passenger carrying, and to some extent the carriage of mail and express, as long as you can get from one town to the other overnight. That is, nobody would pay anything extra to get from Montreal to Quebec, or from Montreal to Toronto, or for other short runs by aeroplane. So until we get a bigger population, or unless we go into more extended routes, that is, the trans-continental service, or a service from Montreal to Winnipeg, or a service from Halifax or Saint John to Montreal, I do not think there is much opportunity for anybody to make money in carrying passengers. All these routes are perfectly feasible, and just as soon as traffic comes up there will be, I think, money and enterprise to start these routes.

"We have heard some talk about having an air mail established, and it is perfectly feasible for the present commercial companies or for new companies to bid on contracts for this service and to bring the mail from Halifax or Saint John to Montreal in the winter, and from Father Point up to Montreal in the summer time, and if we ever get an opportunity to bid on this work, I think the service would be forthcoming almost immediately."

"I WANT to say just a word about the cost of operating aeroplanes. There are a good many factors which come into this, but in general the amount of traffic and the size of the plane have a great deal to do with it. For instance, a plane with a single 200 horse-power engine, carrying a payload of, say, 500 or 600 pounds, is a pretty expensive machine in which to carry passengers and mail. If you can double the capacity you stand a great deal better chance of making money. If you can run your capacity up so that you can carry ten or twelve passengers, you can make astounding reductions in the charges which you are forced to make. Of course if you can put on five, ten or fifteen aeroplanes where you have enough traffic, why, you can bring your charges almost to the charges which are at present made by the extra-fare railroad trains, especially on runs up to 400 miles.

"Another very curious thing is the unanimity of opinion and experience of the cost of operating aeroplanes. When the bids for the United States air mail contracts were opened they were about 22/100 of a cent a pound-mile, and the English figures for the air mail routes run about the same. Our experience here is within a few thousandths of a cent in accordance with the figures of the bids for the United States air mail. All these figures in different parts of the world seem to be much the same. So I think we have arrived now at a point where we know pretty well what operation ought to cost. Just at present the results of five years' operation show that with the small type of plane which we have been obliged to use up to the present it costs about \$100.00 an hour, about \$1.00 a mile, to fly, and you cannot get very much better prices than that. So your margin of profit is pretty small.

"Another thing that so many people do not take into consideration in considering aeroplane operation is the fact that you have to charge off something for your sales effort. That is, you cannot go out and sell aeroplane transportation, or any other kind of transportation or goods, without some sales effort. You have to try to get in touch with the people who will buy your product, and you have to spend money to do it. In the second place you have to distribute your overhead. You have to place your salaries and your fixed charges, rentals, and so forth, over your whole business. You have to charge off something for depreciation, and in aeroplanes the depreciation has been very high. It is rapidly coming down. We are writing off aeroplanes now on a four-year basis. Then you have to take into consideration your replacement charges. When your equipment is worn out you have to replace it. And then there is a very large item on insurance. The insurance rates on aeroplanes now run between 25 and 30 per cent. of the initial cost of the plane; and as planes are costing all the way from \$15,000 up, you can see that your insurance item is a very heavy one. All of these things in commercial operation have to be taken into consideration, have to be allowed for and have to be charged for in any service which you render.

"I think that the whole subject is one which deserves our very best and most careful consideration. I think aviation is going to play an increasing part in the

development of this country. It is going to be practically essential to the development of a great many of our northern areas. Prospectors are going into northern Quebec, northern Ontario, northern Manitoba, and they cannot afford to wait for a railroad. It would take years to get railroad service into these places, and meanwhile all our development would be held back. We need to get maps of these areas. We need rapid transportation into them, both summer and winter transportation, and it must be done immediately or we are going to hold back all this development. We have one of the most wonderful mineral areas in the world, and it is capable of helping Canada to a very great extent. Our mineral resources will mean a great deal to us in our development, in our export trade, in our trade balance. All these things need to be looked after quickly. We have now got to the point in the world's history where we cannot wait for ten or fifteen or twenty years to do a thing, but must do it rapidly, and the aeroplane is our only hope.

"I sincerely hope everybody who hears me to-day will do his part in becoming what I might call air-minded, in realizing what the aeroplane can do for us, and in giving whatever support he possibly can to the people who are engaged in this service—to the Government, if the Government are going to carry this out, or to the commercial companies if they are going to carry it out.

"There isn't any danger in flying, gentlemen. I speak advisedly. Flying to-day is the safest method of transportation. The records show it, and when I see the number of people who are willing to trust themselves to the automobile to-day, and then see them shy at a trip in an aeroplane, it is almost impossible to believe that they can feel as they do about it. Automobiling to-day is almost as dangerous as anything could possibly be, and aeroplane travelling is just about as safe as anything could possibly be. I hope that before very long you will all have an opportunity to travel in well-equipped aeroplanes, perhaps with berths and sleeping accommodations, and restaurants and every comfort. They are building now in Germany an air liner which will have comfortable berths in it for night travel, and I should not be surprised within the next two years—even as short a period as that—to see us crossing the Atlantic Ocean with comfort and safety, and with a great shortening of time. Think how rapidly all of these inventions have come upon us: almost overnight. Nobody would have dreamed of trans-Atlantic telephony being a regular commercial operation three or four years ago. Effort is accumulating now. Every new discovery simply rolls up like a snowball. Nothing is impossible to-day. Nothing should surprise us, and we should receive all these new ideas and all these new inventions with an open mind. We should try to see how we can fit them into our own lives, how we can fit them into the development of this great and glorious country, and how we can ourselves contribute to its development."

IN THE early part of his address Mr. Wilson insisted on the necessity of distinguishing among the different types of aviation, military, civil and commercial. So far it has been practically military aviation in Canada; that is, it is a civil operation conducted by military officers.

"Civil aviation," said Mr. Wilson, "is aviation carried out by the Government, but covering the civil field, like fire protection, or mapping, or forest investigation, or experimental work. There is a very clear distinction between civil aviation and commercial aviation in that civil aviation is paid for and is financed by the taxpayer and all of us have to put our hands into our pockets to support it; commercial aviation, on the other hand, demands that the money of private individuals shall be invested in this



A. T. WELDON
Who has been appointed Vice-President in charge of Traffic and Express, Canadian National Railways, in succession to J. E. Dalrymple, resigned. Mr. Weldon was formerly General Traffic Manager, a position which will be abolished. The new Vice-President was born at Dorchester, N. B., in 1876, and entered the employ of the old Intercolonial Railway as a messenger at Moncton in 1890. After holding various important railway positions, he was appointed Traffic Manager, Atlantic Region, Canadian National Railways, in 1925, and General Traffic Manager of the System in August last. From 1904 to 1908 he was Secretary of the Halifax Board of Trade.

particular activity, and it necessarily must account for the money which is spent, and must also earn a fair rate of interest on that money or go out of business."

Mr. Wilson stated that the Government would do an immense service to aviation by simply publishing the costs of its pioneer and experimental aviation activities. It is done in Quebec Province, and it is done in the United States.

"The United States Government, for instance, operated an air mail service, kept strict track of every cent that was spent, and published those figures, so that the people who were interested in the work could see exactly what it cost, and could use that as a guide. Then when the Government had established and shown by experiment what could be done in the way of night flying and various other sorts of flying for carrying mail, they simply stepped out and said: 'Now, gentlemen, we have done this work; we have shown you how to do it; we have shown you what the difficulties were. We are now prepared to give you these routes on contract. We will let them to the lowest bidder.'

"Some of the people who bid on these mail routes were not actually in business at the time; that is they had no aeroplanes, they had no equipment. So when the Postmaster-General came to award these contracts he was a little afraid to give these contracts to people without equipment, and he asked their highest legal authority to pass on the question whether he must give the contract to the lowest bidder. The answer of the legal authority was that they must give the contract to the lowest bidder.

(Continued on Page 21)

Brooks Steam Motors, Ltd., Annual Meeting

Financial Statement Shows Greater Part of Money Taken From Public Expended in Ways Which Leave No Tangible Assets—O. J. Brooks Says Shareholders Have "Nothing to be Alarmed About"—Asserts Production Will be Continued at Stratford—Meeting of Protesting Shareholders

By Wellington Jeffers.

DISGUISE it as one may by pleasant phraseology about a wonderful future for Brooks Steam Motors, Ltd., the cold fact is that the financial statement for the year ending December 31st last shows \$1,320,095.34 to have been expended in ways which leave no realizable assets behind. Surely no shareholder in his senses is so benighted as to think "Development Expense, \$675,815.28," and "Organization and Incorporation Expense, \$637,606.39," though these items appear on the Assets side of the balance sheet, are real tangible assets worth money.

Mr. Wegenast, at a meeting of three hundred shareholders in the King Edward Hotel last week, to consider measures to protect their investment, put the matter very succinctly when he said that of the \$135 paid by shareholders for units of ten preferred shares and ten no-par-value common shares, \$75 was paid over to Brooks Steam Motors, Limited, and \$60 retained by Brooks Securities, Limited, for its expenses and services in selling the stock. Of the \$75 paid more than \$50 went into these expenditures represented now by assets which are largely mythical. At the very best this is a very poor game for the shareholders, and they have been so advised by SATURDAY NIGHT ever since this Company was formed.

The only thing which can justify the spending of more than half of the amount realized from the public in this way is the production of a motor car which is a world beater in performance and which sells so well that in a very few years this mythical asset can be replaced by something solid. We must say that the last year has been a disappointment to everybody concerned; cars have not sold well. Mr. Brooks prophesied to me in the sole interview which I ever had with him that the Brooks Steam Motors, Ltd., would be paying dividends in September of 1925, adding "I have never made a promise about dividends which I have not fulfilled." This over-weening confidence about a car which had never been then under steam was doomed to disappointment; at the last annual meeting Mr. Brooks had to tell how the first model was discarded, and the engineering corps changed twice.

WHAT is there to show for all the money spent? The financial statement, as read at the recent meeting of shareholders who are not satisfied with Brooks management, shows the following fixed assets at Stratford: Land, \$10,492; buildings, \$129,508.91; machinery and equipment, \$52,791.79; and some other items, including \$15,483.05 for patents, tools, blue prints, and so on, bringing the total to \$293,640.39. The lands and buildings with some machinery was purchased in the first place for \$55,000, I am told, and so I am afraid the marketable value of this item would be little more than half the amount shown at a high estimate, and it would be further

(Continued on Page 24)



Thirtieth Lesson. (Taken from George Meredith's "The Shaving of Shagpat").
"Delay in thine undertaking
Is disaster of thy own making."

"Greatness is solely for them that succeed;
'Tis a rotten applause that gives earlier meed."

"Who in a labyrinth wandereth without clue,
More that he wandereth doth himself undo."

"The overwise themselves hoodwink."

Branch Bank Managers Who Do and Don't

Chatty Description by One Who Knows of the Characteristics Which Make for Success and Failure—How Business Men Re-act to the Various Types of Bank Manager

By C. Payell.

"DO YOU know, Bob, I can tell just what the chief characteristics are of a bank manager by merely asking him a single question, and I don't always have to do even that," said my old friend Jackson to me recently, as we strolled along one of the principal thoroughfares of our city. We often arrange to walk home together from the office after our day's labors.

"That's interesting, Jack," I replied. "You might tell me how you manage it, as the information may be quite useful to me the next time I approach a bank for a loan. I'll know how to tackle the lion in his lair."

"The question varies as circumstances dictate," he answered. "For instance, not long ago by simply knocking at the door of a manager's office, then opening it and walking in, I was able to size up that man's character to a nicety."

"How did you do it in his case?" I asked.

"It was as easy as rolling off the proverbial log," he replied. "He was seated at his desk reading a newspaper; it was around opening time as the doors of the bank were unlocked just before I entered. Highly interested in the financial page, thought I; but a glance at the paper lying before him on the desk at once disclosed my error; he was busily engaged in reading the sporting columns. He continued his arduous task for a mere fraction of a minute, but quite long enough for me to realize that I was considered an intruder at such a critical moment. His thoughts were all taken up by Babe Ruth."

"What happened next?" I enquired.

"I then popped my question: 'Will you cash this cheque for me?'" continued Jackson. "Oh, go to . . . the teller," he replied, resuming the reading of his newspaper.

"Did you?" I asked.

"I did not!" exclaimed Jackson. "Characteristics of Manager No. 1, 'Self before Service.' Needless to say I left his office determined not to return."

"Queer of him to have acted that way," I said.

"Oh, you'd be surprised how offhand some of these fellows get," he replied. "Of course, they are not the type that get anywhere in the banking world. The wonder is how that manager has kept his job so long."

"You see that bank across the street, Bob?" he continued. "Well, mark my words, Manager Jones is going to 'get there' one of these days. He's one of the 'alert' type. I went in there recently to see him, but as he was busy with a client I waited outside his private office, the door of which was ajar. I caught his eye and he immediately rose from his chair, said 'Excuse me' to his visitor, and walked quickly over to me. 'I'm going to be busy for about ten minutes, but I shall be glad if you'll wait until I'm through with my customer,' he said. 'Thanks,' I replied. 'I'll wait.' Let me tell you that his alertness and courtesy proved of value to his bank because I would not have waited longer than a couple of minutes had he not shown this interest in me, and the business I gave him would have gone to a competitor."

"Another manager I called on was just on the point of leaving his office for lunch. 'Come in,' said he. 'But you're going out,' said I. 'Not until I've done all I can for you,' he replied. That man put 'Service before Self.' 'Service to the public put before satisfaction to the inner man I would say,' I remarked.

"Quite so," he replied. "You see that little branch office on the corner? Those quarters will never have to be enlarged to provide for additional business while Smith holds down the job of manager."

"Why?" I queried.

"Well, I went into his office one day and what do you think he was doing?" exclaimed Jackson.

"If it was in the morning, I suppose he might have been sleeping off the effects of the night before," I replied.

"Not far wrong," said Jackson. "But in this case he was suffering from the effects of a life long habit of doing first whatever turned up, without considering whether other matters might not be entitled to receive primary consideration. As in the case of other men I know, perhaps it is due to his inability to distinguish between essentials and non-essentials that he will never 'get' anywhere. He was seated at his desk adding a long column of figures. I wondered whether the bank paid him to think or to plod. He did not look up when I entered, but continued merrily on with his task. What the adding machine in his office is used for is a mystery to me. Perhaps he was practising addition. After waiting for about a minute that seemed an eternity, because I'm not used to camping on people's doorsteps, I finally interrupted him in his work and asked him if he'd be good enough to cash a cheque. Gradually realizing that there might be something more important for him to do than adding, he condescendingly looked up from his place of vantage and gave me a far-away look. 'Do you know anyone around here who would endorse this cheque for you?' he asked, looking at it in a dazed sort of way. 'No, I don't,' I replied shortly. 'This cheque is certified; besides it's drawn on this office. The maker told me he had only yesterday given you a description of me and had warned you of my intended visit.' 'Oh, now I remember!' he exclaimed. 'You're Mr. Jackson. Pleased to meet you.' Glad to have you know me,' I replied. He looked at me in a queer sort of way and placed his hieroglyphics on the prized document. In some mysterious manner this action always paves the way for a successful trip to the teller of a bank when one is in need of cash."

"I'd say Smith suffered from stupidity," I remarked.

"On another occasion," continued Jackson, "I went into a bank following the footsteps of a woman of my acquaintance—no, she wasn't a blonde—who effected an entrance into the manager's sanctum. I waited outside the door, which was open and every word uttered by both

(Continued on Page 23)

Caution Required

The investment situation is sufficiently confusing at the present moment to justify the average investor's seeking the advice of a reliable Investment House, before making a commitment. We invite consultation by letter or by call at our offices.

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GOLD & DROSS

WHO WILL GET BROOKS STEAM MOTORS PROXIES?

Editor Gold and Dross.—
As a small shareholder, I am observing with particular interest your matter re Brooks Steam Motors, and in conference with one of the large stockholders in Ottawa, a gentleman of wide and successful business experience, find the present situation decidedly baffling.

You are possibly aware that the annual meeting is called for the 29th inst. at Stratford, and that a "Special Brooks Bulletin" announces with much empressment the engagement of D. McCall White (with much motor pedigree) as Assistant to the President.

Mr. ——— intends writing at once to Mr. Brooks asking for the printing in advance of the financial statement of the company. He attended the meeting last year, but found the majority of persons present actually hostile to the eliciting of information.

True, you have already pointed out a number of questions that should be asked. Last time I believe Mr. Brooks merely said he would give all that kind of information at any time afterwards at his office. The fact of the matter is, Stratford is a small out-of-the-way place, and there are only two or three hours before train time arrives, and stopping overnight is not practicable. Facilities would be better at Toronto, but is that a centre of much stockholding of this company? Could there be any conference there to arrange procedure at the annual meeting, obtain an adjournment and continuation at Toronto with a representative shareholding body? It looks like a difficult uphill business.

Perhaps you may be able to offer a working suggestion to secure anything like an effective appearance at Stratford, and I shall look for your next issue accordingly.

Shareholder, Ottawa, Ont.

Last week I spoke of the difficulty which confronts shareholders of a Company like Brooks Steam Motors, Limited, in meeting those already in the saddle if they should desire to do so. Since then there has been a meeting attended by more than two hundred shareholders in which a committee consisting of Messrs. J. J. McCabe, 32 Church Street, Toronto, Ontario, J. P. James, 15 Watford Avenue, Toronto, Ontario, G. E. H. Gilmour, 19 Watford Avenue, Toronto, Ontario, E. A. Richardson and S. J. MacNamara, both the latter of Toronto, to receive proxies from shareholders who do not wish to send their proxies to Mr. O. J. Brooks, President, or his nominees. The proxy, which can be revoked by the holder at will, has a last paragraph reading, "I also authorize my said proxy to sign any requisition, petition or other document by way of obtaining an inspection of the Company's affairs under the Companies' Act."

The letter accompanying the request to shareholders for proxies reads as follows: The only omissions being a statement as to the merits of the case, which we feel we should not give further publicity to until the allegations made are substantiated.

Toronto, 25th April, 1927.

To the Shareholders:
At a meeting of over two hundred shareholders of Brooks Steam Motors, Limited, held at the King Edward Hotel in Toronto last Friday evening, the undersigned were by unanimous resolution appointed a committee to take such steps as they might think necessary to see that the interests of the shareholders are properly represented at the annual meeting of the Company on Friday next.

We ask the shareholders in their interest to read this letter carefully, and forth upon you will find what we understand to be a correct statement of the financial position of the Company as of the 31st December, 1926. We suggest that you take this statement into consideration, and to our solicitor and write the opinions expressed in this letter. We point out the following facts, some of which are drawn from the statement and some from other sources.

The first part of the statement consists of a list of sixty-nine different expense accounts of the Company, all included under the head of "Operating Expenses" and "General Expenses" for the year ending December 31st, 1926. These expenses amount in the balance sheet as "Deferred Assets." In reality they are losses. We understand that about \$125,000 out of the amount could be credited on improvements which may be obtained on the bus which it is intended to develop. The rest is gone.

We suggest you look carefully over the list of these expenses. Note the item \$18,821.87 for "Cost of General Sales" and the other items of expense of selling. Then notice the amount of \$10,000.00 of the Company's capital has gone in what are called "Organization and Incorporation Expenses," which we should consider largely of the commissions taken by Brooks Securities for selling the stock. In this connection shareholders should realize that the cost of \$125,000 for each unit of stock sold, only \$125,000 went to the Company. The rest went to Brooks Securities.

The two amounts of \$675,515.28 and \$637,606.39, in all \$1,313,121.67, must be deducted from the Company's capital. If the stock which is put in at \$405,114.67 is worth that amount, and if the other amount of \$250,000 is worth that amount, the Company will still have capital of about one-half the \$2,500,000, which it is supposed to have.

A few more years of such losses would of course wipe out the Company's capital entirely. And before the Company can legally pay any dividends the losses which it has suffered must be made up.

At the end of the present year there have been made at Stratford, by the 1st July of this year 170 will have been made our information is that it has been sold about \$5 have been lying in storage in Toronto for a long time.

Some of the cars have been turned over to another company, Mr. Brooks called Steamer Cable, Limited, in Toronto, for \$100 each to be paid when Steamer Cable, Limited, makes a profit. The regular price is \$150. They are being sold in the streets of Toronto to interested passengers in buying stock in Brooks Steam Motors, Limited. Our information is that the existence of the Steamer Cable Company, which is heavy, have been largely paid by Brooks Securities, Limited.

It was announced some time ago that the stock in Brooks Steam Motors had all been sold. But the explanation is that the stock had been sold over \$700,000 was subscribed for by Brooks Securities, Limited, and Banking Service, Limited, both of these companies being controlled by Mr. Brooks. As of the 31st December, 1926, \$250,000 is shown as owing on this stock.

Mr. Brooks is still engaged, through his promotion company Brooks Securities, Limited, in selling this stock, and in selling the stock which had previously been sold to subscribers who have defaulted in making their payments. In the case of this latter stock, Mr. Brooks of course makes a commission over again.

The Auditors, Matherell & Company, who were appointed by the last meeting of shareholders, have been refused access to the books of the company. The reason given for this is that the directors were not willing to pay the fee which the Auditors had named. The Auditors say that this is not the reason. In any case the directors had no right to remove the Auditors.

The directors of the company elected in March, 1926, were Mr. O. J. Brooks, his solicitor and three of his employees. The solicitor has since resigned. Mr. Brooks, acting presumably with the authority of his directors, has taken \$5,000 of the company's money and deposited it in the People's Bank, Buffalo, N.Y., in such a way that his signature alone will draw the money out. He has deposited another \$25,000 under similar conditions in the Canada Trust Co., Toronto. And he has invested another \$100,000 in bonds of Canada Permanent Mortgage Corporation.

In the meantime Mr. Brooks has been proceeding with the promotion of a company at Buffalo, N.Y. called Brooks Steam Motors, Incorporated on a scale larger than that of the Canadian company.

Mr. Brooks has been a successful promoter, but in most of the companies he has promoted there has been a constant loss of money. He has promoted there has been a constant loss of money. He has promoted there has been a constant loss of money. He has promoted there has been a constant loss of money.

Finances. If the work of the Committee is to be carried through successfully it will cost some money. It is costing over \$100,000 to send out this letter. It may cost several thousand to carry on the actions against Brooks that are under consideration. Brooks has all the funds of the company at his command. The Committee will have only what the shareholders put in their hands.

It has been decided to ask each shareholder to put up at least one dollar for every hundred dollars of stock he has. Some of the Toronto shareholders have already subscribed more than this proportion. The money will be put in a fund and what is not required will be returned. If more is needed it will be asked for. Cheques should be made payable to J. J. McCabe.

Those who subscribe to the fund will be put on a special list and will be advised from time to time how matters stand.

What to Do. This is what the Committee ask the shareholders to do:

1. Attend the meeting at Stratford.
2. Or if you cannot attend give a proxy to someone in whom you have confidence and who will be at the meeting.
3. If you have given a proxy to Mr. Brooks or any of his officials cancel it by giving another one to someone else. If you have no one else in view give the proxy to one of the undersigned. A form is enclosed for the purpose.
4. If you do not receive this letter in time to send a proxy by mail send it by telegram.
5. If this letter does not reach you until after the meeting, as will be the case with many of the shareholders, send the proxy anyway. The meeting may be adjourned, perhaps for weeks, and perhaps the Court will be asked to intervene. Please remember that you can cancel your proxy any time by simply giving another one.
6. If you wish to satisfy yourself as to the reliability of the undersigned we suggest you consult your banker or your solicitor, who will have means of getting the necessary information.

Signed by J. J. McCabe, Fruit Broker, 32 Church Street, Toronto; L. P. James, Retired Farmer, Ellis Park Road, Toronto; and G. E. H. Gilmour, Agent, 19 Watford Avenue, Toronto.

HIRAM WALKER LTD. SHARES

H. G. Huntington, Que. The common shares of Hiram Walker's Limited, which were originally sold at \$25 per share, were quoted on April 20th at \$45½ bid, \$46 asked, on the Toronto Curb market. This company will obtain its revenues from its ownership of the entire capital stock of Hiram Walker & Sons Limited, of Walkerville, Ontario, who have been in business as distillers since 1858.

Hiram Walker & Sons, Limited, was formerly practically a family concern and did not publish its financial statements. It is stated in the prospectus of the firms who underwrote this issue of stock, that the land, buildings, plant and equipment of Hiram Walker & Sons, have a value of approximately \$4,000,000, and that the company has on hand, as shown by the books of the Department of Customs and Excise, a stock of approximately four million gallons of whiskey and spirits which has an estimated selling value of at least \$14,000,000. Current assets of Hiram Walker & Sons, exclusive of this stock of whiskey and spirits, are stated to be in excess of current liabilities, and the company is stated to have no other liabilities except capital stock and reserves. The company carries nothing on its books for good-will although it has valuable trade marks and trade names and its products are widely and favorably known.

Net earnings of Hiram Walker & Sons are stated to have averaged \$1,524,416 per annum over a period of seven years from 1920 to 1926 inclusive. The management of Hiram Walker's Limited, and of Hiram Walker & Sons, Limited, will be in the hands of Mr. H. C. Hatch as president, and of Mr. W. J. Hume as Vice-President and General Manager of both companies. Mr. Hatch is President of Gooderham and Worts, Limited, and Mr. Hume was until recently a director and Distillery Manager of Canadian Industrial Alcohol. Both Mr. Hatch and Mr. Hume have had long and successful experience in the distillery business, and purchasers of Hiram Walker's Limited shares have thus good reason to hope that the new company will continue to be successful under their management. An attractive feature of these shares is that Hiram Walker's Limited has no bonded debt or any preferred shares, nor can any be issued unless sanctioned by at least two-thirds of the votes cast at a special general meeting of the shareholders called for that purpose. The present price of these shares has undoubtedly discounted the future to some extent, but we consider that they still have a certain degree of attractiveness as a speculative investment for a business man.

BLOSS P. COREY & SON DISTRIBUTING COMPANY LIMITED

Toronto, Ont., April 25, 1927.

Editor Gold and Dross.—
While recognizing your service to the investing public in publishing information relative to certain stock selling promotions which all too often suffer an early demise, we desire to reply to the remarks contained in a recent issue of "Gold & Dross" relative to the Service Contract and bond now being offered to the public for subscription by this company. We believe that they are based upon a misapprehension and doubtless the insertion was occasioned by lack of information, and we regret that prior to publication inquiry was not made respecting them at our Toronto office. Particularly in view of the fact that the bond in question was designed and is available to investors as cogent evidence that this company does not partake of the character indicated.

The method of merchandising motor oils to the motoring public is undergoing radical revision at this time over a great part of America and in the Service Contract offered and the system behind it, we present a new merchandising plan—none the less sound because it represents a departure from established and accustomed lines. Several plans, inferior to our own, in our opinion, operate very successfully in the States immediately south of the border and as far south as St. Louis.

We desire to point out that it is a Service Contract containing a profit-sharing feature which is offered the investor. No stock or shares, whatever in the company is or will be offered to the public.

Your epitome of the Service Contract itself reads as follows:—

The Corey Company engage to install an oil pump for every agreement signed and to keep them adequately supplied with lubricated oils for five years. During this time it promises to pay seven cents on every gallon of oil pumped, sold, consumed, or used during each month, averaging receipts from all pumps.

With the exercise of the renewal privileges contained in the Service Contract, the term is ten years.

The question of the continuance of this company in business for the term of the contract immediately arises. Independent of the resources of this company, protection of the investor's principal is secured by the bond of the Fidelity Insurance Company of Canada, a continuing obligation of the Surety Company until full repayment by way of monthly dividends of such principal. Upon re-reading the bond you will observe therein the reference to the Service Contract in which is contained the engagement of this company to supply the tank for the ten year term. When the aggregate of the monthly percentage or commissions equals the sum invested (\$200.00 per contract) then the obligation of the Surety Company is at an end,—as is expressed in the conditions of the bond itself. We are advised and believe that the wording of the bond is that usually and commonly found in all surety company bonds.

The principals behind this company have been engaged in the merchandising of oils for over fifty years at Petrolia, Ontario, and we are satisfied that upon in-

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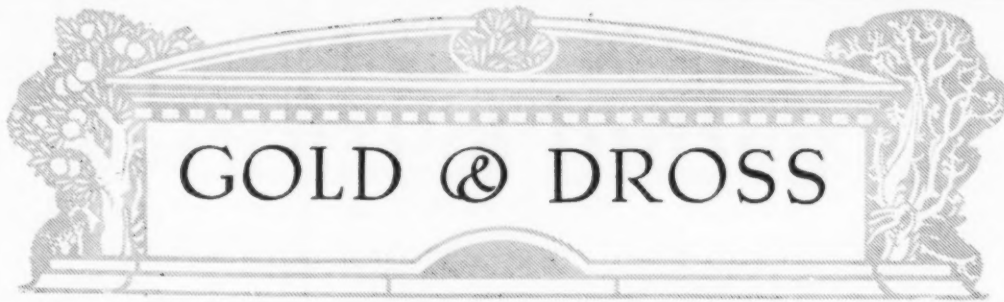
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H. E. Corey,

Vice-President Bloss P. Corey & Son Oil Distributing Co., Ltd.

There was no question in the article referred to in your letter as to the general reputation and capability of Bloss P. Corey & Son Distributing Oil Company. I had made inquiry and the replies were satisfactory, though I had not seen a financial statement of the Company and could therefore form no idea as to the Company's financial strength. My position was briefly this, if I may re-state it: "As this is not a stock-selling matter but a matter of contract, a lawyer's opinion would be better than mine as to whether that contract would be legally advantageous to the purchaser of an oil pump. Also neither I nor a lawyer could pass on a service contract or a surety bond which were in blank. It is the signed and filled out contract and bond which would be effective. I could get a general idea as to what was intended but no more. Nor is it a reflection on any party to the contract to express the expert opinion of a lawyer. Even when brothers are contracting parties that is advisable. No doubt the Company and the Fidelity Bond Company have had a legal opinion on the validity of their respective contracts and the extent to which it renders them liable in case of non-performance of contract. I cannot engage on behalf of the general public to state that this service contract and this bond would in all eventualities protect both principal and the 7 cents a gallon royalty on every gallon sold."

My article last week was simply an effort to clarify the issue, to make clear the question which each speculator must solve and not to solve it for him. I may go further to say that the Company has a good reputation, that the Surety Company is good for its obligations, and that I am sure an earnest attempt to make a success will be made. The experience in the United States, cited in the above letter, makes the speculation look attractive at present prices for oil. It might prove an exceedingly remunerative outlay of money. Personally I am not sure as to the soundness of a Company engaging to pay 7 cents on every gallon sold. That is probably easily payable at present prices when an adequate distributing force has been developed out of the present nucleus at Petrolia, but what would be the case if the selling price dropped? Seven cents might conceivably eat up the margin of possible profit under such conditions. That is the chief conceivable hazard.

TRAYMORE PREFERRED'S POSITION GOOD

H. M. Oshawa, Ont. Traymore 7 per cent. Cumulative Sinking Fund Preference shares are attractive as a purchase for a business man in view of the Company's record of earnings over a considerable period. Net earnings of the restaurants comprising the chain have grown from \$95,058 in 1922 to \$130,675 for the year ending Jan. 31st, 1927. This was after providing for depreciation, but before Federal taxes. Earnings over the past five months are reported to be 25 per cent. in excess of the corresponding period for the previous year, and the company's management estimates that upon completion of the expansion provided for in this financing, the net earnings before depreciation and Federal taxes will amount to \$320,000, or equal to over 5 1/3 times dividend requirements on these shares. Even if the Company only maintains its position there is, on the basis of the figures given in the financial statement, a satisfactory margin available for dividend payment on these shares. The management appears to be able and progressive and the Company is now planning considerable expansion in Montreal, Toronto and other centres.

The Bloor-St. George Realty bonds carry interest of 7 per cent., and a twenty-year maturity, which is a longer period than we ordinarily like to see in real estate mortgage bonds. However, the apartment building securing those bonds appears to be particularly well located and to be likely to earn sufficient for interest payments on its bonds over the full twenty-year period. An exchange of these bonds for Traymore, Limited, preferred shares would, of course, involve a decrease in security, the bonds being secured by a first mortgage on the property, and the preferred shares depending absolutely on the earnings of the Traymore cafeterias keeping up.

JAY COPPER GOLD MINES ANNUAL REPORT

W. W. C., Montreal, Que. With further reference to the Jay-Copper Gold Mines, Ltd., the annual report for the year ended February 28th, 1927, contains interesting information respecting these properties situated near Amos in Northwestern Quebec. Charles B. Howard, president, points out that the company is capitalized at 5,000,000 shares, of which 2,500,000 were placed in the treasury for purpose of raising development funds. A New York firm took up 670,000 shares which netted the treasury \$162,722. An option is held by the same firm on a further block of 1,830,000 shares. Out of the cash received, it is noted that although work was conducted on a small scale, there is only \$11,520 in cash on hand and in bank. This was due to \$75,200 having been paid for additional mining property.

H. J. Stewart is managing-director of the company, and in his report for the year gives a detailed outline or description of veins discovered. Mr. Stewart says, in part: "By far the most important of these occurrences is your number one vein. This vein on the surface shows a series of irregular distributed lenses of massive chalcocite, located along the lines of schistosity of the country rock and associated with quartz. This condition shows for a length of approximately 225 feet. The width of this occurrence varies from 12 inches to four feet. Sampling along the outcrop gave high copper values, as well as appreciable silver contents."

Also, the report states, the shaft is down 213 feet, with drifts under way at the 100 and 200-ft. levels. The vein is said to be from four to six feet wide at the 100-ft. level, carrying values of \$12 to the ton. At the 200-ft. level, the drift has been driven for 280 feet, of which length some 155 feet is said to be in "vein material of ore grade." By using 13 cents a pound for copper as a basis of calculation, Mr. Stewart estimates the ore to carry \$15.20 to the ton, but states: "Up to the present time, there has not been sufficient work performed underground which would enable us to arrive at an accurate figure with respect to ore reserves."

The plant consists of a gasoline-driven air compressor, together with a 6 x 8 hoist. The little plant is about at the limit of capacity when working at 200 or 300 feet.

From the general summary of conditions at Jay-Copper Gold, it appears to be evident that the property is in the stage of being an interesting prospect. With mineralization occurring in a comparatively narrow vein, and with possibilities of ore shoots being short, the enterprise appears to be confronted with some uncertainty. In addition to expense of mining and concentration will be

the cost of transportation of concentrates to Rouyn, plus the smelting charges, thence to the refinery and market. Moreover, an estimate of 13 cents per pound for copper is pretty high.

As the enterprise stands, it has the aspects of being an interesting prospect. Should further development disclose ore in either greater volume or higher mineral content than that mentioned by the managing-director, it would commence to take on the aspects of a mine. In the meantime, it appears to face a period of uncertainty out of which it may or may not develop successfully.

SOME DAIRY COMPANY STOCKS

J. G. Qu'Appelle, Sask. You do not say whether you mean City Dairy Company, Limited, of Toronto, or City Dairy Limited of Winnipeg. The Toronto company is in a sound financial position and its preferred shares have considerable investment value. The company has no bonds or bank indebtedness, and the preferred shares are thus a first charge on assets and earnings. From its investments alone the company is receiving more than sufficient each year to pay the dividends on its preferred stock. The Winnipeg company, while it appears to be making satisfactory progress, is a much smaller concern and an element of speculativeness attaches to its shares.

The 7 per cent. Preferred shares of Eastern Dairies, Limited, are by no means as sound a security as City Dairy Company Limited preferred, but at the same time we consider that they have a fair degree of attractiveness as an investment for a business man. Eastern Dairies Limited has considerably enlarged its operations during the last six or eight months and now controls two dairies in Toronto, two in Montreal, one in Ottawa, and four creameries in the eastern townships, and one at Eastwood, Ontario. It was reported in December that the company's sales had increased 16 per cent. in the last ten months of 1926.

A. W. CHASE COMPANY LTD. SHARES

R. H. Pfefferlaw, Ont. The A. W. Chase Company, Limited, ends its fiscal year on April 30th, and we shall not know definitely how it has made out until it issues its annual report, which may not be for two months or more. However, we are informed unofficially that its earnings have been very satisfactory, and have shown a fairly substantial increase over those of the previous year. The company's statement for the year ending April 30th, 1926, showed profits for the year of \$96,262, and a surplus, after payment of preferred dividends, amounting to \$36,370, to which was added the balance brought forward from the previous year bringing the total surplus up to \$50,996. After deduction for income tax, the company was able to carry forward the sum of \$48,750 into the fiscal year now ending. The balance sheet showed current assets of \$349,477 against current liabilities of \$251,156. It also showed that the sum of \$150,000 had been paid by the company for advertising space.

This is the kind of business which has to be continuously successful in order that the stock may retain investment value. As a great deal of the money is spent in advertising in order to create goodwill for the business the equity in tangible assets is necessarily not so great as it would be in a business where the profits might be no greater, but the property investment would be high. The marketability of these shares will probably be low for some time as the company has been selling stock continuously and is likely to continue to do so for some time. We consider that reasonable attractiveness in a speculative sense for the man who is mainly concerned with yield attaches to the preferred shares.

POTPOURRI

C. S. R., Montreal, Que. TOUGH-OAKES-BURNSIDE is highly speculative, but represents an earnest endeavor with interesting possibilities. The mill is operating at a capacity which about meets current expenditure. An effort is being made to secure some additional lump sum with which to speed up the plan for deeper exploration. The outlook for McINTYRE-PORCUPINE continues bright, and indicates the enterprise to be on the eve of further growth. The production of copper from NORANDA, although reasonably large, will be more or less a "drop in the bucket" in so far as the world situation is concerned. The marketing of the metal is perhaps a greater problem than some may realize, but is a situation which may be easily met. Big copper operators cannot squeeze Noranda for the reason that the high-grade ore would enable Noranda to operate at a profit when many of the great American mines would be obliged to close. There are no serious smelting problems indicated for Noranda. The shares are a reasonable purchase, —always, of course, keeping in mind that any mining stock has speculative elements, more particularly until such time as regular and substantial production has been actually demonstrated on a profitable basis.

H. M. Chevalry, Ont. GULL KIRKLAND has not yet advanced beyond the prospect stage. The shares are highly speculative. The price you mention is almost as high as that at which you could buy shares in TOUGH-OAKES-BURNSIDE. Even Tough-Oakes is highly speculative, yet the company has a property which has considerable virgin territory lying closer to the proven section of Kirkland Lake than has Gull Kirkland. Moreover, Tough-Oakes is equipped with a first-class mining plant and mill, while Gull Kirkland is not.

(Continued on Page 23)

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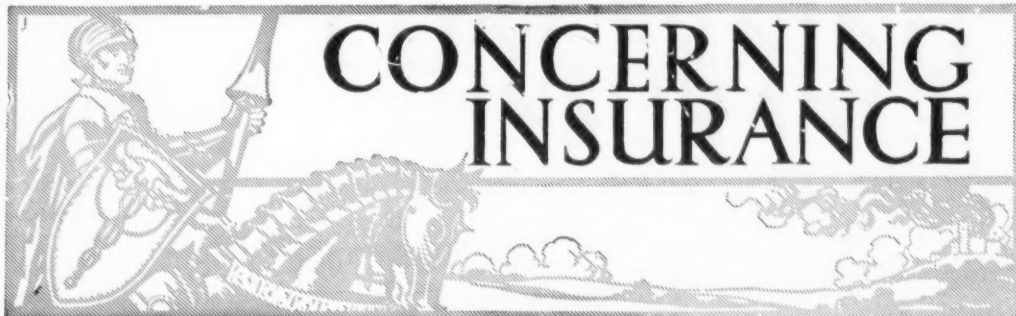
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The Canadian National Railways lines, from June 13, 1926, to March 31, 1927, show 91 cases where there was danger at protected crossings due to the negligence of those using the crossings.

The Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo lines, from October 25, 1926, to March 15, 1927, show one case.

The Canadian Pacific Railway lines, from July 15, 1926, to January 31, 1927, show 111 cases of dangerous practices by automobile drivers; 95, 203 cases of pedestrians; and 8,574 cases of bicycles, passing under lowered gates.

Among the dangerous practices listed are the following: "Passed over crossing when electric bell was sounding and passenger train approaching;" "Attempted to drive over crossing in front of train—one killed and three injured;" "Tried to beat gates when being lowered;" "Ran into lowered gate, breaking same;" "Made wrong turn and went up track instead of street;" "Started forward before gates had risen sufficient to allow car to pass under—broke gates;" "Ran by watchman with 'Stop' disc displayed when train close to crossing;" "Drove on track in way of light engine in face of repeated whistle signals—auto destroyed and two occupants badly injured;" "Auto ran through lowered gate, breaking same, and struck engine—auto destroyed, one occupant killed and two others injured."

If accidents are to be lessened, it is apparent that some way must be found to educate motor drivers and others to be more careful at railway crossings.

Saint Paul-Mercury Indemnity Receives Dominion License

NOTICE has been given that License No. 1520 was on April 19th issued to the Saint Paul-Mercury Indemnity Company, of Saint Paul, authorizing it to transact in Canada the business of Automobile Insurance, excluding insurance against loss or damage by fire.

Mr. P. A. Codere, Winnipeg, Man., has been appointed Chief Agent in Canada.

Warns Against Unlicensed Mail Order Insurance

SEVERAL United States insurance concerns carrying on a campaign through the mails for business in Canada without obtaining a licence here to do so, and which have been repeatedly referred to in these columns as unsafe in our opinion for Canadians to insure with, have come in for attention on the part of Do-

minion Superintendent of Insurance G. D. Finlayson, who under date of April 12th has issued the following memorandum:

"It has been brought to the attention of the Department that certain companies and societies located in the United States have been circulating by mail or otherwise in Canada literature designed to bring applications for insurance from Canadian correspondents to the head offices of the companies.

official or unofficial recognition by the Department.

"Of the companies whose activities have recently come to the attention of the Department are the following: Catholic Mutual Relief Society, Omaha, Nebraska; Ministers Protective Society, Meadville, Penn.; Union Mutual Casualty Company, Des Moines, Iowa; Union Mutual Life Company of Iowa, Des Moines, Iowa."



LIEUT.-COL. NELSON SPENCER, D.S.O.
OF VANCOUVER, B.C.

Who has been elected a Director of the Ontario Equitable Life and Accident Insurance Company, Waterloo, of which Mr. S. C. Tweed is President. Col. Spencer is a former resident of Medicine Hat, Alta., which constituency he represented in the legislature of Alberta. In 1916 he recruited the 175th Battalion with which he saw active service in France. Moving to Vancouver in 1921 he engaged in the logging and lumbering business. Col. Spencer is a director of a number of western corporations.

Aetna Life Crosses Three Billion Mark in Business in Force

THE Aetna Life Insurance Company now has more than three billion dollars of Life Insurance in force, according to an announcement made on April 14th by Vice President Kendrick A. Luther.

When the annual statement for the year 1926 was issued in January, it showed that the company had a total of \$2,931,020,467 in force. The approximately \$69,000,000 necessary to top the \$3,000,000,000 mark was accumulated during January, February and the early part of March, without the aid of any stimulating influence.

It was slightly more than two years ago—in January, 1925, to be exact—the Aetna Life entered the \$2,000,000,000 class. A month prior to that, when the 1924 statement was prepared, the total in force was \$1,967,897,468.

It is a notable fact that the acquisition of more than a billion dollars of new paid for life business was accomplished in a brief two-year period, without resorting to special drives, contests, or other high pressure methods.

German Companies Re-entering Britain

THE National Insurance Company of Stettin, Germany, has been admitted as an associate of the Fire Offices Committee in England for both home and foreign business, it is announced. This is the first German insurance company formally to enter Great Britain for re-insurance business since the war.

Sixty Tellers Count Votes of Policyholders for Election of Metropolitan Life Directors

IT WAS announced on April 18th that the sixty tellers counting the votes cast at the biennial election of directors of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company have completed their task. The following have been elected directors of this company by its policyholders: Joseph P. Knapp, Haley Fiske, William H. Crocker, Henry Olfescheimer, Morgan J. O'Brien, Frederick H. Ecker, Robert W. de Forrest, John Anderson, Alvan B. Houghton, Otto T. Bama-d, Mitchell D. Follansbee, William B. Thompson, Joseph P. Day, Langdon P. Marvin, Albert H. Wiggins, Frank B. Noyes, Arthur Williams, Richard Bennett, Festus J. Wade, Fred M. Kirby, L. A. Taschereau, Charles M.

A Tower of Strength

Assets - \$345,000,000

LIFE ASSURANCE IN FORCE

over \$1,250,000,000

"PROSPEROUS AND PROGRESSIVE"

**SUN LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY OF CANADA**

HEAD OFFICE MONTREAL

"How about it, Daddy?"

I shall be all right, but what about Mother till I can be her man?"



**Great-West
ASSURANCE Life COMPANY**

35

**Metropolitan Life
Insurance Co.**

One Canadian in every six is a Metropolitan Policyholder

To state there are 2,349,904 Metropolitan policies in force in Canada is just another way of saying one Canadian in every six is insured with the Metropolitan.

Canadian Head Office, Ottawa

**The MONARCH LIFE
ASSURANCE COMPANY**

Furnishes Education For Children.
Makes Happy Homes.
Provides Comfort in Old Age.
Protects Business Credits.

Offices in principal Canadian Cities.

**EXCELSIOR
INSURANCE LIFE COMPANY**

A Strong Canadian Company!

FOR RATES WRITE
HEAD OFFICE TORONTO CANADA

The Independent Order of Foresters

Organized 1874

Issues Twenty Pay Life, Twenty Year Endowment, Health and Accident, Old Age Benefit, Whole Life, and Juvenile Benefit Policies.

Paid in Life Insurance Benefits since Organization \$90,000,000.

HEAD OFFICE - TORONTO, CANADA

Dependability

Endurance, courage... dependability... these built Canada. The "Good Old Aetna" counts it a proof of its own dependability that it has been associated for more than a century with the development of Canada.

AETNA INSURANCE COMPANY

R. LONG, Special Agent, 809 Rogers Building, VANCOUVER, B. C.
R. H. LECKEY, Special Agent, 15 Toronto Street, TORONTO, ONTARIO
C. J. MALCOLM, Special Agent, 55 Canada Life Building, CALGARY, ALBERTA
ASHLEY M. WALKER, Special Agent, 815-17 McCallum Building, REGINA, SASK.

**NORWICH UNION
FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY LIMITED**

ESTABLISHED 1877

TIME TRIED AND FIRE TESTED
MANY KINDS OF INSURANCE WRITTEN

INSURE IN THE NORWICH UNION

British Northwestern Fire Insurance Company

SECURITY EXCEEDS \$98,000,000
Applications for agencies invited.

J. H. RIDDEL, Managing Director
Head Office for Canada
TORONTO

E. C. G. JOHNSON, Asst. Manager



C. H. CARPENTER

Whose resignation early in April from the General Management of The National Life Assurance Co. of Canada in order to take an extended holiday at the Coast, came as a surprise in insurance circles. In his official message to the staff, announcing his retirement, he expresses sincere appreciation of the cordial co-operation of all his associates, both at head office and in the field, and extends best wishes for the success of their future efforts on behalf of the company. He will take up his residence at Victoria, B.C. Three years ago after a brilliant career in the field for the Great West Life as Eastern Manager of Agencies, his territory extending from Fort William to Halifax, he was offered and accepted the management of the National Life. During the three years of his management, the business of the National Life and its surplus earnings have been materially increased. At the end of 1923 the business in force was \$35,510,000; and at the end of 1926 it was \$45,829,000, an increase of 30 per cent. In 1923 the surplus earnings were \$92,411,071; in 1926 they were \$190,808,066, or more than double the 1923 figure. Dividends paid or credited to policyholders in 1926 were \$112,276,000, which was more than double the amount of the same item in 1923.

The Ocean Accident & Guarantee Corporation, Limited

Canadian Head Office:
Federal Building, Richmond & Sheppard Streets, TORONTO
Accident, Sickness, Liability, Automobile, Plate Glass, Burglary,
Guarantee Bonds, Fire, Boiler, Electrical Machinery.
J. A. MINGAY, Manager for Canada
Applications for Agencies Invited

THE Employers' Liability Assurance Corporation, Limited

Offices: Toronto—Montreal
Automobile, Accident, Sickness, Liability, Guarantee Bonds,
Plate Glass, Burglary, Boiler and Fire.
C. W. I. WOODLAND, General Manager
For Canada and Newfoundland
APPLICATION FOR AGENCIES INVITED
Branches: Winnipeg Calgary Vancouver London Ottawa



The Casualty Company of Canada

HEAD OFFICE TORONTO
Automobile, Plate Glass, Burglary, Fire, Guarantee,
Accident and Sickness Insurance
We invite agency correspondence.
COL. A. E. GOODERHAM, President. A. W. EASTMURE, Managing Director.

Free from Confusing Phrases

Our policies, whether Accident, Automobile, Fire or Life, are free from confusing or equivocal phrases. Our genuine desire to give prompt and considerate settlement of all claims is a feature that makes us many friends.

We Write Fire, Life, Automobile and Accident Insurance.

APPLICATIONS FOR AGENCIES INVITED.

The DOMINION OF CANADA GUARANTEE & ACCIDENT INSURANCE CO.

TORONTO
COL. A. E. GOODERHAM, President. C. A. WITHERS, Vice-Pres. and Man. Dir. H. W. FALCONER, Asst. Man. Dir.
BRANCHES: Montreal, Winnipeg, Calgary, Ottawa, Vancouver, London, St. John, Halifax.

ROSSIA OF COPENHAGEN DENMARK

J. H. RIDDEL, Manager. Head Office for Canada TORONTO. E. C. G. JOHNSON, Asst. Manager.
REED, SHAW & McNAUGHT,
64 WELLINGTON ST. WEST
ONTARIO PROVINCIAL AGENTS



FIDELITY INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA

A. E. KIRKPATRICK—President. TORONTO
36 TORONTO STREET

NORTHWESTERN MUTUAL FIRE ASSOCIATION

SEATTLE, WASHINGTON

HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA, HAMILTON, ONTARIO.

Writing Fire Insurance at Cost
Assets \$3,751,733.94

ALL POLICIES DIVIDEND PAYING AND NON-ASSESSABLE

BRANCH OFFICES:

Toronto, Ottawa, Vancouver, Victoria, Edmonton, Saskatoon, Winnipeg, Montreal, St. John, Halifax and Charlottetown.

LOW MORTALITY RATE

Never in the history of Canadian life insurance has any company, either old or young, over a period of five years, had such a favorable mortality experience. For the year 1926 the actual mortality was 22.12%
Representatives wanted in all districts throughout Alberta and Saskatchewan.
Address—Head Office, Edmonton, or Thomas Murphy, Manager, Canada Bldg., Saskatchewan Bldg., Regina, Sask.
J. A. Souter, Manager, McCallum Bldg., Regina, Sask.

CONTINENTAL CASUALTY COMPANY

H. G. B. Alexander, Pres. Assets Exceed \$13,000,000
Capital Paid Up \$2,000,000

ACCIDENT
AUTOMOBILE
PLATE GLASS
SICKNESS } Insurance

Service Unexcelled
Head Office Federal Building Toronto
R. D. BEDOLFE, CAN. GEN. MGR.

The NORTHERN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA

Good insurance salesmen can always find a place with our growing organization. Write for full particulars.

HEAD OFFICE LONDON, ONTARIO



CONCERNING INSURANCE

Schwab, William L. De Bost, John W. Davis and Jeremiah Milbank.

The election was held under the supervision of Superintendent of Insurance, James A. Beha of New York State. Raymond Harris, John H. Conroy and Jeremiah F. Connor acted as inspectors of election for the Superintendent of Insurance.

A Beneficiary Hard to Please

THIS one is going the rounds again: A life insurance company returned proofs of death papers to a widow the second time for correction, and received the following communication from her: "I am having so much trouble getting my money that I sometimes almost wish my husband hadn't died at all."

INSURANCE INQUIRIES

M. H. Vancouver, B.C.: According to the decision of the executive committee of the British Columbia Automobile Underwriters' Association at its meeting on March 1st, tariff companies are permitted to write the comprehensive or combination form of policy similar to that used by the non-tariffs, so that you can obtain the complete coverage from a tariff company if you so desire. Complete coverage may be written by two or more companies in one policy, so that you can insure against all risks, including public liability, property damage, collision, fire and theft, or only against three risks, public liability, property damage and collision, if that coverage better meets your requirements.

B. D. Fort Stewart, Ont.: Lanark County Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Co., with head office at Perth, Ont., has been in business since 1896. It operates on the mutual system, and the net risks in force at the end of 1926 were 6,328 in number and \$14,449,184 in amount. The cash assets were \$4,151,34, and the total assets \$347,863,86, including \$342,380.70 of unassessed premium notes and \$1,331.82 of unpaid instalments of 1925. The liabilities were \$1,415,97, made up of unearned cash payments. Total receipts in 1926 were \$48,999,61, while total expenditures were \$47,503,71. The company is safe to insure with for the class of insurance transacted.

R. W. Paisley, Ont., and G. M. Mount Forest, Ont.: The Canadian Hardware and Implement Underwriters is an agency for the sale in Canada of insurance in three American mutual fire insurance companies, Retail Hardware Mutual Fire Insurance Co. of Minneapolis, Minn., Hardware Dealers' Mutual Fire Insurance Co. of Stevens Point, Wis., and Minnesota Implement Mutual Fire Insurance Co. of Owatonna, Minn. The liability of the three companies under the policies issued in Canada through the Canadian Hardware and Implement Underwriters is several and not joint, each company assuming one-third of the risk and no more. The contingent mutual liability of the policyholder is a sum equal to and in addition to one-third of the cash premium written in the policy. As the three companies are regularly licensed in Canada, are in a sound financial position, and maintain assets in this country in excess of their liabilities here, they are safe to insure with for the class of insurance referred to. They enjoy a good reputation for prompt payment of losses. Their Government deposits are as follows: Retail Hardware, \$149,750; Hardware Dealers, \$160,000; Minnesota Implement, \$164,173.

A. W. Halifax, N.S.: The State Assurance Co., Limited, with head office at Liverpool, England, and Canadian head office at Montreal, was established in 1891, and has been operating in Canada since last year under Dominion license. It has a deposit with the Dominion Government of \$2,050, and is authorized to transact in this country fire, limited explosion, sprinkler leakage, and tornado insurance. It is safe to insure with.

W. C. Toronto, Ont.: The Ridgely Protective Association, with head office at Worcester, Mass., and Canadian head office at Toronto, was incorporated in 1894 and has been operating in Canada under Dominion license since 1913. The amount of its capital authorized, subscribed and paid in cash is \$100,000. It has a deposit with the Dominion Government of \$28,455, and is authorized to

transact accident and sickness insurance among members of the Independent Order of Oddfellows in Canada. Its total assets in Canada at the end of 1926, the latest date for which Government figures are available, were \$39,538.59, while its liabilities here were \$13,603.39, showing a surplus in this country of \$25,935.20. Its head office statement shows total assets at end of 1925 of \$815,022.96 and total liabilities except capital of \$332,104.19, leaving a surplus as regards policyholders of \$482,918.00. The surplus over capital and all liabilities was \$382,918.77. It is in a sound financial position and safe to insure with.

W. G. Chapleau, Ont.: Our advice is to hold on to your policy for \$5,000 in the Great West Life Assurance Co., on which you have paid one annual premium, as it would mean a loss to you to drop it and take out a policy in the Confederation Life, as suggested by the agent, or in any other company. The only person who would be making anything out of such a transaction would be the agent who would get a commission on the new policy. As your policy with the Great West Life is on the whole life participating plan, and as the company pays excellent dividends, the net cost of your insurance will be low. We would advise leaving the dividends with the company, so that the policy will become paid up as soon as possible, thus relieving you of any further premium payments.

K. H. Montreal, Que.: Inducement existing policyholders to convert higher premium policies to a lower premium form, with the object of getting these policyholders to buy more insurance on the lower premium form with the released reserves and so provide a commission take-off for the agent doing the inducing, is evidently a growing evil. It is, however, a situation which should be dealt with by the companies themselves and not by further legal enactments in our opinion. We are glad to observe that the Travelers Insurance Co. is taking steps to discourage this practice within its own staff. According to a recent announcement, when a policyholder of this company carrying a higher premium form of policy makes application to reduce it to a lower premium form, the company upon evidence of insurability will increase his amount of insurance to the extent that the premium heretofore paid will purchase on the lower premium form, but this will be attended to by the company's agents on a non-commission basis.

N. B. Chatham, Ont.: While agents' associations unquestionably are a benefit to the insurance business so long as they confine their activities to their proper functions, it does not properly come within their province in our opinion to decide who are fit and proper persons to be employed as agents by the insurance companies. In the first place such associations represent in their membership only a small fraction of the licensed agents, and the question of eligibility of the great bulk of the agents should not be left with those who represent only a small portion of the entire agency force. In the second place, it is the companies and not these agents' associations who must assume responsibility for the actions of those they appoint while acting as their agents, and accordingly it should rest altogether with the companies to decide as to who they will appoint as their representatives. Across the line it has recently been held by the Supreme Court of the State of New Mexico that a contract to represent an insurance company as an agent is a valuable asset and that an attempt to restrict by law the number of local agencies fire insurance companies may have, and so restrict the number of such contracts, violates the fundamental principle which prohibits the taking of property without due process of law. The Court evidently sees nothing in such an attempt but the desire of those entrenched in the agency business to stifle competition.

INFORMATION COUPON

This Service is confined to yearly Subscribers whose names appear on our books

The subscriber can avail himself of the service given on this page under the heading, "Insurance Inquiries," by cutting out the address label which appears on the front page of every copy of Saturday Night going to a regular subscriber, and sending it along with his inquiry.

An exceptional opportunity is afforded for the Toronto representation of a strong, well established and progressive company, doing Fire, Automobile, Plate Glass, Sprinkler Leakage and Tornado Assurance. Apply in confidence, Box A, Saturday Night.

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CAPITAL—FULLY PAID \$2,000,000 ASSETS, \$5,000,000
A. & J. H. STODDART, General Agents

100 WILLIAM STREET NEW YORK CITY
RISKS BOUND EVERYWHERE IN UNITED STATES AND CANADA
H. A. JOSELIN, SUPERINTENDENT FOR CANADA—TORONTO
PROVINCIAL AGENTS
MURPHY, LOVE, HAMILTON, and BASCOM, TORONTO
MURPHY, LOVE, HAMILTON and BASCOM
R. Y. HUNTER, Resident Partner, MONTREAL
OSLER, HAMMOND and NANTON, Ltd., WINNIPEG
ALFRED J. BELL & CO., Ltd., HALIFAX, N. S.
WHITE & CALVIN, ST. JOHN, N. B.

THE General Accident Assurance Co. of Canada

Insurance that Really Insures

Automobile, Burglary, Plate Glass, Boiler, Electrical Machinery, Guarantee, Accident, Sickness, Liability, (all lines), Fire, Hail, Explosion and Sprinkler Leakage

Thos. H. Hall Managing Director W. A. Barrington, Manager

PRUDENTIAL

Assurance Company Limited, of London, England
LICENSED FOR FIRE INSURANCE IN CANADA
ASSETS EXCEED \$850,000,000

Largest Composite Office in the World. Applications for Agencies Invited.
Head Office for Canada: 10 St. John St., MONTREAL
Kenneth Thom, Manager for Canada
North West Branch: Huron & Erie Bldg., WINNIPEG
Fred W. Pace, Branch Manager.
Toronto Agents: Messrs. Parkes, McVittie & Shaw, Confederation Life Bldg.

The Protective Association of Canada

ACCIDENT AND SICKNESS INSURANCE CO.
HEAD OFFICE: GRANDY, QUE.

The Only Purely Canadian Company
Issuing Sickness and Accident Insurance to Members of the Masonic Fraternity Exclusively.

Agents in all Principal Cities and Towns in Canada.

E. E. GLEASON, Pres. & Gen. Mgr. J. G. FULLER, Secy., Asst. Mgr.

ASSETS EXCEED \$98,000,000.

EAGLE STAR & BRITISH DOMINIONS INSURANCE COMPANY LTD

J. H. RIDDEL, Manager. Head Office for Canada TORONTO. E. C. G. JOHNSON, Asst. Manager.
DALE & CO., LTD., General Agents, Toronto, Montreal, Halifax

PHOENIX ASSURANCE CO. LIMITED of LONDON, England

First British Insurance Office established in Canada, A.D., 1804
Established 1782
FIRE — LIFE — MARINE
Total Resources exceed \$150,000,000
Claims paid exceed \$800,000,000
J. B. Paterson, Manager. W. C. Tyre, Secretary. Wm. Lawrie, Treasurer.
W. N. Blackstock, Life Superintendent.
Head Office for Canada: 100 St. Francis Xavier Street, Montreal, P.Q.

MERCHANTS CASUALTY INSURANCE COMPANY

HEAD OFFICE — WATERLOO, ONT.
OPERATING UNDER DOMINION CHARTER

SPECIALIZING IN
ACCIDENT — SICKNESS — AUTOMOBILE
INSURANCE

APPLICATIONS FOR AGENCIES INVITED
LIBERAL CONTRACTS

LYMAN ROOT
MANAGER FOR CANADA

ROBERT LYNCH STAILING
ASSISTANT MANAGER



PATRIOTIC ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA

TORONTO

(FIRE INSURANCE)

FOUNDED A.D. 1824 AGENTS WANTED

FIRE ACCIDENT SICKNESS MARINE
AUTOMOBILE LIABILITY HAIL

Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited

CANADIAN HEAD OFFICE
TORONTO

COLIN E. SWORD, Manager for Canada

A British Company Established in 1835 by British Merchants of the Far East.





Canadian Business of Unprecedented Volume

WHOLESALE and retail trade in Eastern Canada has been stimulated by the exceptionally fine weather that has prevailed this month and, with navigation on the St. Lawrence again open, Spring activities in business are away to a good start, say Greenshields & Co. in their letter of April 21st. Unless there is some unexpected change, the second quarter of the year, like the first, should record a large increase in production and distribution as compared with the corresponding period of 1926, and the chances are very favorable that business for the first six months of the year will prove of unprecedented volume. In connection with the prospects in export trade, it is interesting to note that as of March 31st the quantity of wheat in Canada is placed at 176,000,700 bushels or about 15,000,000 bushels more than at the corresponding date in 1926. This would leave about 91,000,000 bushels as surplus for export in the remaining four months of the current crop year, after allowance for a normal carryover.

Production of Iron and Steel in Canada

PRODUCTION of pig iron in Canada at 75,637 long tons in March showed a gain of almost 50 per cent. over the 50,693 tons of February, and with the exception of an output of 77,290 tons in March, 1924, was the

The "Associates" Plan of participating in the earnings of large income producing city buildings will give you a consistently safe return of 6% and in a few years double your capital itself. These results HAVE BEEN accomplished. It will interest you therefore to read the "Associates" Plan Booklet. Sent free.

Realty Associates Corporation

698 St. Catherine St. West, Montreal

EXECUTIVE SEEKS APPOINTMENT

As Manager or Financial Director. He is a Canadian, at present Assistant to President of a large American Corporation, and desires to return to Canada. Full particulars by addressing "Executive", Box B.

greatest tonnage reported for this month since 1920. Basic pig iron produced mostly for further use by the makers accounted for the increase; this grade at 64,373 tons exceeded the combined outputs of February and March, when only 56,829 tons of basic iron were made in Canada.

Blast furnace charges for the month included 136,439 long tons of imported iron ore, 81,887 short tons of coke, and 42,641 short tons of limestone. Production from these charges included 64,373 tons of basic iron, 5,729 tons of foundry iron, and 5,535 tons of malleable iron.

For the three months ending March the total pig iron production amounted to 178,049 tons, or an average of about 60,000 tons per month.

During the month one additional furnace was blown in at Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario, resulting in 6 furnaces being in blast on March 31. The active furnaces had a daily capacity of 2,375 long tons per day or about 47 per cent. of the total capacity of all blast furnaces in Canada. Active furnaces were located: 2 at Sydney, N.S., 2 at Hamilton, Ont., and 2 at Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.

Ferro-alloys at 3,331 tons in March showed a decline of 7 per cent. from the 3,601 tons produced in the previous month and consisted mostly of the grade having a high manganese content; small quantities of ferro-silicon were also produced.

Production of steel ingots and castings followed the pig iron trend by advancing to 107,381 tons in March, a gain of 93 per cent. over the output of 55,620 tons in February, and 83 per cent. above the 58,765 tons reported for March of a year ago. Steel ingots accounted for most of the increase by advancing to 102,141 tons from 52,144 tons in February; direct steel castings also showed a gain at 5,240 tons as compared with 3,476 tons in the previous month.

For the first quarter of the year the cumulative production totalled 221,532 tons, as against 180,458 tons for the corresponding three months of last year. This quarter's output included 210,183 tons of ingots and 11,369 tons of direct steel castings.

Pig iron prices were unchanged in March. No. 1 foundry at Montreal being still quoted at \$27.00 and No. 2 foundry at \$26.50 per ton. At Toronto No. 1 foundry was \$24.80 and No. 2 foundry \$24.30. The Bureau's index number (1913 prices—100) for the group iron and its products was practically unchanged in March, being 144.6 as compared with 144.4 in February.

In the United States the month's output of pig iron was the greatest since April, 1926. Daily production averaged 112,366 long tons, a gain of 7 per cent. over February. The

number of furnaces in blast was increased by 6 during the month to make a total of 223.

Mount Royal Hotel Shows Improvement

NET earnings of the Mount Royal Hotel Company, Limited, for the year ending December 31, 1926, show an increase of more than \$108,000 over 1925, amounting to \$330,183 after providing for depreciation and amortization of bond discount, etc., and a reasonable reserve for bad and doubtful debts.

The surplus account of the company shows a total accumulated surplus since the beginning of operations of \$532,516 and a depreciation reserve of \$613,419. Out of this accumulation the following payments have been made: Sinking fund payments on first mortgage 7 per cent. gold bonds, \$240,000; retirement of 7 per cent. serial notes, \$300,000; dividend at rate of \$3 per share on preference stock, \$204,771. Further payments were made on March 1, 1927, as follows: Sinking fund on first mortgage 7 per cent. gold bonds, \$80,000; 7 per cent. serial notes, due March 1, \$100,000; and a further dividend at the rate of \$1.50 per share on preference stock payable April 1 has been declared, requiring an amount of \$102,385.

Frank A. Dudley, president, in his remarks accompanying the annual statement, says that the balance sheet does not give effect to the changes in the financial structure approved by the unanimous vote of shareholders represented at the special general meeting held December 20 for the reason that it was legally necessary to apply to and receive the consent of the Legislative authorities of the Province of Quebec to an amendment of the company's charter before issuing the new stock certificate. The par value ordinary or common stock in exchange for the present common stock of shares of \$100 par value and the amendment of the company's charter in regard to the preference stock has passed both the Upper and the Lower Houses and awaits the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor.

Mr. Dudley also stated that announcement will be sent to all registered shareholders when this sanction has been given, and new preference certificates and scrip dividend certificates are ready for exchange. He added that the directors confidently hope that, based on the improved earnings of the company and a normal growth in patronage, they will be in a position to declare dividends at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on the new preference stock with regularity and pay the same quarterly to the shareholders.

\$1,000.00 in Cash Prizes

To the Chief Forest Rangers of Nova Scotia:

The importance of your work cannot be sufficiently emphasized. One single mistake, a single case of neglect, may let loose a forest fire that may cause much damage to the province. On the other hand, good, faithful work in the interest of our beautiful country will very quickly show results.

Nova Scotia can, on account of its moist climate and easy access to all its timber, be made absolutely fire-proof. This was thoroughly proved by the splendid records obtained by you last year in the loss of only 3,189 acres in the entire province in one of the driest seasons in the history of Nova Scotia. It is incumbent upon you to show your continued efficiency by having no forest fires in your district this year.

To demonstrate in a practical way my appreciation of your services to the province, I hereby repeat my offer of \$1,000.00 in prizes to be distributed among the three Chief Rangers who make the best showing in fire prevention for the season of 1927.

In deciding upon the awarding of the prizes, the fewer in number and small area of fires that have occurred in the districts will naturally play an important part. It is my hope that the first prize will be awarded to a Chief Ranger who can show a clean slate in regard to forest fires in his district; but organization of the sub-rangers patrol, your technical reports, and general conduct of the service, will also be taken into consideration.

In winning these prizes you will not only have the pleasure of receiving the substantial reward of the prize itself, but will also derive, in addition, the still greater satisfaction of having performed a patriotic and lasting public service.

Wishing you all success in your important work.

Yours for a green Nova Scotia,
FRANK J. D. BARNJUM.

Market for Unlisted Bonds

Industrial Bonds	Bid.	Ask.
Abitibi P. & P. 6% '40	104.25	104.75
Alta. Pac. Grain 6% '46	97.25	97.75
Algoma Steel 6% '45	99.50	100.00
Amer. Sales Bk. 6% '39	100.50	101.00
Area Gardens 6% '42	98.00	101.00
Bathurst C. 6% '41	101.00	101.50
Belgo Can. Paper 6% '46	101.75	102.25
Border Cities Hotel 7% '45	101.75	102.25
B. C. Pulp 6% '40	101.75	102.25
Brompton P. & P. 6% '46	99.00	100.50
Burns P. & Co. 6% '43	98.50	100.00
Can. Biscuit 6% '46	102.00	102.50
Canada Bread 6% '44	105.50	106.00
Can. Car & Foundry 6% '38	104.00	104.50
Can. Cement 6% '29	101.00	101.50
Can. Locomotive 6% '51	99.50	100.50
Canada Salt 6% '40	101.50	102.00
Can. Steamship 5% '42	98.50	99.50
Can. Steamship 6% '41	98.00	99.00
Can. Talcott 6% '45	101.50	102.00
Can. Tanners 6% '50	99.00	100.50
Can. Cons. Rubber 6% '46	103.00	103.50
Can. Paperboard 7% '37	98.00	99.50
Clifton Hotel 7% '34	85.00	85.50
Davies Wm. 6% '42	93.75	94.25
Dell & Securities 4% '30	73.00	73.50
Dominion Iron 5% '29	77.50	80.50
Dom. Manuf. 6% '43	95.00	95.50
Drummond Inv. 6% '38	92.00	92.50
Flax Spinner 7% '34	95.50	96.00
Fraser Co. 6% '50	98.25	98.00
Galt Brass 7% '41	101.50	102.00
Greening Wire 6% '43	101.50	102.00
Holt Renfrew 6% '37	100.50	101.00
Howard Smith 7% '41	101.50	102.00
Inter. Milling 6% '30	100.75	101.25
King Ed. Hotel 7% '44	92.75	94.00
Loew's Toronto 6% '43	99.00	101.50
Maple Leaf Mill 6% '43	103.50	104.00
Massey Harris 8% '30	102.25	102.75
McKinnon Indus. 6% '45	100.50	101.00
Mercury Mills 6% '45	100.50	101.00
Metropolitan Bldg. 7% '41	101.00	101.50
Nova Sco. Steel 6% '45	100.50	101.00
Ogilvie Flour 6% '32	104.00	104.50
Ont. P. & P. 6% '31	108.00	111.00
Ont. Steel Prod. 6% '43	100.50	101.50
Pace Hersey 6% '46	102.00	102.50
Paton Mfg. 6% '53	100.00	100.50
Pedlar P. & Co. (Serial)	101.00	101.50
Pennams 5% '51	102.00	102.50
Pl. Alfred P. & P. 6% '43	101.50	102.00
Price Bros. 6% '40	104.00	104.50
Professional Offices 7% '40	100.00	100.50
Riordan P&P 6% '42	100.50	101.00
St. Anne Paper 6% '43	98.25	99.50
St. Lawrence P. 6% '46	97.00	99.00
St. Lawrence Sugar 6% '32	96.50	97.00
St. Maur. Val. 6% '46	92.00	93.00
Sheldons Ltd. 6% '34	90.00	90.50
Simpsons Robt 5% '52	95.00	95.50
Simpsons Ltd. 6% '45	103.00	103.50
Spanish R. P&P 6% '41	106.50	108.00
Stand. Clay Prod. 6% '42	91.00	92.50
Sterling Coal 6% '40	90.00	92.50
Stewart Terminal 6% '35	99.75	100.75
Troike Bros. 7% '30	101.00	101.50
Toronto Carpet 6% '44	102.00	103.50
Wayagamack P&P 6% '51	98.25	99.25
Windsor Hotel 6% '43	104.50	105.50
Woods Mfg. Co. 6% '43	97.00	98.50

Public Utility Bonds	Bid.	Ask.
Bell Telephone 5% '53	101.25	102.00
Calgary Power 5% '40	92.75	93.25
Can. Northern Pr. 6% '41	101.50	102.00
Cedar Rapids 5% '53	100.00	101.50
Dom. Pr. & Trans. 5% '32	97.25	98.00
Duke Price Power 6% '46	106.25	106.75
East Kootenay Pr. 7% '42	104.00	105.25
Elect. Develop. 5% '33	100.00	100.50
Gatineau Pow. 6% '41	100.00	100.25
Gatineau Pub. Ser. 6% '43	102.75	104.00
Laurentian Pow. 5% '51	103.25	103.75
Laurentide Pow. 5% '46	101.00	102.00
Manitoba Power 5% '51	99.00	100.00
Mont. Lt. H. & Pr. 5% '51	99.50	100.25
Mont. Pub. Ser. 5% '42	99.00	100.00
Mont. Tram. 5% '55	96.00	96.75
Nor. Can. Pr. 6% '45	101.00	102.00
Northern Elec. 6% '45	100.50	101.50
Nor. Ont. Lt. & Pr. 6% '46	101.00	101.75
North West Util. 7% '38	99.00	100.00
Nova Scotia Lt. & Pr. 6% '46	92.50	93.75
Nova Scotia Tram. 7% '52	99.50	100.50
Ottawa Gas 6% '39	102.50	103.00
Ottawa Hull Pr. 6% '48	103.00	103.50
Ottawa River Pr. 6% '53	102.50	103.25
Ottawa Trac. 5% '55	101.50	102.50
Prov. L. & Pr. 5% '46	100.50	101.00
Quebec Power 6% '53	107.00	107.50
Quebec R.R. 5% '39	97.50	98.25
Rio Tram. 5% '35	95.25	96.00
St. Maurice Pr. 6% '53	107.75	108.50
Sao Paulo Tram. 5% '29	97.50	98.50
Shawinigan W&P 6% '50	105.25	106.25
Southern Can. Pr. 5% '52	99.00	100.00
West Kootenay Pr. 6% '43	103.50	104.50
West. Pr. of Can. 5% '49	97.50	98.50
Winnipeg Elec. 5% '35	99.00	99.50
Winnipeg Elec. 6% '54	100.50	101.50

Government, Municipal and Railway Bonds
Calgary 5% '44 102.00 103.25
C. & N. R. Income 5% '30 73.00 74.00
C. P. R. 4% '44 95.75 96.75
C. P. R. 5% '34 100.00 100.75
Dom. of Can. 5% '43 104.25 104.50
Dom. of Can. 4% '44 99.25 99.75
G. T. R. Dom. Gtd. 6% '36 107.50 108.50
Hy. Elec. Ont. Gtd. 4% '57 87.00 88.00
Ontario 4% '44 97.00 98.00
Ontario 6% '48 103.00 103.75
Toronto Suburban 4% '61 54.00 55.00
(The above quotations are provided by A. J. Pattison, Jr. & Company, Toronto, Ont., under date of April 19th. Quotations are now approximate.)

Hydro-Electric Bond and Share Corp.

A NEW issue of \$3,500,000 thirty-year 5 per cent. first collateral trust gold bonds of the Hydro-Electric Bond and Share Corporation is being offered by Wood, Gundy & Company, Limited, and Societe de Placements du Canada at 95 and interest, yielding over 5.33 per cent. The Hydro-Electric Bond and Share Corporation will combine the salient features of an investment trust with those of a public utility holding company. The fundamental principle of the business will be the investment and re-investment by the corporation of its resources in marketable shares of carefully selected issues. Its assets will consist of securities and cash. Its revenues will be derived from interest and dividends on its investment holdings, together with such profits as may accrue upon disposal of securities from time to time.

The companies of which the corporation will own securities will include a number of the most widely-known public utility corporations in Canada and the United States, such as Montreal Light, Heat & Power Consolidated, the Shawinigan Water and Power Company, Brazilian Traction, Light & Power Co., Ltd., Middle West Utilities Company, Consolidated Gas, Electric Light & Power Co., of Baltimore, Barcelona Traction, Light & Power Co., Limited, Cities Service Company, etc.

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Government Bonds
Municipal Bonds
Public Utility
and
Industrial Financing
Foreign Issues Quoted

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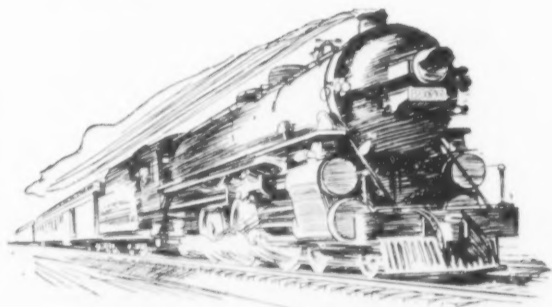
Splendid accommodation in rustic log bungalows with electric lights and running hot and cold water in each room. Large central building with dining room and main lounge. Rates \$6 a day or \$35 a week, American Plan. Golf, yachting, bathing, fishing, motoring. Open June 25-Sept. 12. Booklets and complete details from City Ticket Office.

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Lehigh Valley Railroad

The Route of The Black Diamond

The investing of the corporation's assets will rest with a strong group, the directorate consisting of Sir Herbert S. Holt, president; John S. Norris, vice-president; S. Godin, Jr., managing director; J. H. Gundy, G. H. Montgomery, K.C., and Andrew P. Holt.

Sale of Sawyer-Massey Co. Approved

SHAREHOLDERS of Sawyer-Massey Company, Limited, on April 19 ratified the proposal of their board of directors that the company be taken over by the Grosvenor Company, Limited, of Hamilton. The latter will assume all assets and liabilities and the shareholders of Sawyer-Massey Company will receive 16,500 shares of no-par-value stock of the new company, out of 50,000 shares to be issued.

Thomas B. Christie, President of the Sawyer-Massey Company, stated that all the latter's officers were re-elected, and will carry on until the new interests take charge at an early date. No changes in the personnel are anticipated, although it is stated that the staff will likely be increased substantially, as the new group plans to launch an intensive plan of production.

Larger Production but Smaller Profits for Mining Corporation

PRODUCTION of silver by Mining Corporation of Canada, Limited, totalled 2,210,053 ounces in 1926 as compared with 2,032,105 ounces in 1925, an increase of approximately 10 per cent. The increase, according to the resident manager's report, was entirely in mill-grade ore from the Cobalt properties. At the company's Cobalt properties, in spite of increased exploration and development work, new ore put in sight did not equal that extracted, and a falling off in ore reserves is to be noted. At the South Lorrain properties there were no major developments of high-grade ore, but much promising ground remains for exploration.

In the profit and loss account, profit at mines is shown at \$622,509, and interest, exchange and profit on investments at \$32,650, making a total of \$655,159. After making various deductions there was left a net profit of \$511,186, compared with \$892,167 in the previous year. Two dividends were paid, amounting to \$415,012. President J. P. Watson, in his report, states that had the price of silver been at the level prevailing in 1925 the earnings would have been more satisfactory.

The consolidated balance sheet of the Mining Corporation of Canada, Ltd., Lorrain Operating Co., Ltd. and Frontier Mines, Ltd., shows total assets of \$8,705,542, including cash in banks and on hand of \$313,141; ore in transit and on hand, \$10,064; Government and municipal bonds, \$800,495; loans secured, \$25,300; sundry debtors, including advances to subsidiary companies, \$212,321; mining plant is valued at \$428,063; Flin Flon and optioned properties, \$1,723,292 and mining rights, including 500,000 shares Lorrain Trout Lake Mines Ltd., at \$5,377,723. The corporation's capital liabilities are carried at \$8,300,250. The mines account shows production of silver at \$1,382,421 and cobalt at \$25,598, a total of \$1,408,019; other income was \$5,374, and dividend from Cobalt Reduction Company, at \$3,529. Mining costs are shown at \$499,405; freight realization transportation and smelting, \$29,041; administration and general, \$55,558; profit at mines, \$622,509, against \$700,573 a year ago.

The annual report for the year ending Dec. 31, 1926, of the Lorrain Trout Lake Mines, Limited, states that the exhaustion of the known high-grade ore at the No. 1 shaft, and the lack of important discoveries of new ore during 1926, resulted in operations being carried on at a financial loss, with a consequent substantial reduction in the working capital of the company.

The production of silver amounted to 143,399 ounces, against 436,302 ounces in the preceding year of 1925. The total production since the commencement of operations is given at 843,613 ounces.

The balance sheet shows total assets of \$1,506,203, including cash, \$14,409; ore in transit and on hand, \$537; municipal bonds, \$21,179; mining rights, \$1,349,993, and profit and loss balance at debit of \$113,876.

Barcelona Traction's Earnings Show Further Gain

EARNINGS of the Barcelona Traction, Light and Power Company, Limited, in 1926 show further encouraging improvement over those of the preceding year, the company's revenue amounting to \$4,030,089 as against \$3,678,233 in 1925 and \$2,999,267 in 1924. After deducting expenses, there was left a balance of \$3,833,330, which compares with a corresponding balance of \$3,482,080

in 1925. Service of bonds required \$2,049,448, in 1926, which compares with \$2,233,985 in 1925. There was left a balance of \$1,783,882, which contrasts with a balance of \$1,248,095 in the preceding year.

After paying dividends on the preference shares amounting to \$1,729,509, there was left a surplus of \$54,372. A balance of \$160,322 was brought forward from 1925, and this was increased to \$214,695 by the addition of the 1926 surplus.

The report of the Board of Directors says: "The reorganization of the company's bond and share capital, which has been carried out during the last few years has placed the company's finances on a sound and satisfactory basis, with the result that the board, without making any definite forecast, are hopeful, having regard to the progress of the business, coupled with the improvement in exchange, that the common shares may be put on a dividend-paying basis during the current year."

The balance sheet shows total assets, \$112,409,001; current assets, \$8,285,681; current liabilities, \$5,800,327; share capital, \$39,570,305; funded debt, \$30,897,380.

The capital expenditure account amounted to \$109,439,306, but from this was deducted \$3,117,185, the credit resulting from the sale of the company's interest in the Canadian Railway and \$2,376,119, the provision in 1926 for depreciation and amortization of light and power undertakings. The sinking fund investments at cost were \$177,318 and the floating assets, \$8,285,681.

For balance sheet purposes pesetas were converted at the rate of Pts. 5.137 equal \$1.00. The operations of the Union Electrica de Catalunya resulted in a net profit of 3,443,430.25 pesetas for 1926, says Secretary E. H. Merry in the report to the shareholders. This amount was applied as to Pts. 2,632,758 in providing bond interest, amortization and general expenses, and as to Pts. 800,000 in paying a dividend of 4 per cent. on the issued share capital, leaving a balance of Pts. 10,980.25 to be carried forward.

The report of the Elcho Irrigation and Power Company, Limited, shows an increase in gross earnings over operating expenses for 1926 over 1925 of Pts. 932,101.85 or 5.67 per cent.

Higher Earnings for Beacon Oil

THE Beacon Oil Company reports for the year ended Dec. 31, 1926, consolidated net earnings before reserves for taxes and depreciation of \$1,965,294, compared with \$783,790 the preceding year. After deducting taxes, depreciation and preferred dividend, there was a balance of \$1,636,161 available for common dividends in 1926, equal to \$1.46 a share on the 704,000 shares of no par common stock.

The balance sheet shows current assets of \$5,622,872, of which cash and call loans amounted to \$940,173. Current liabilities amount to \$2,633,965 leaving net working capital of \$2,789,007.

Good Showing by National Grocers

GROSS profits of National Grocers in the six months ended December 31, 1926, were \$196,811 and the net profit, after reserve for income taxes, amortization of bond discount and organization expenses and contingent reserve amounting \$70,422, was \$126,389. Current assets are given as \$6,629,045 and current liabilities at \$3,172,965. The working capital is \$3,456,080. Gross sales in the six months were \$11,472,805.

The capitalization of the company is \$2,000,000 at \$10 per share, seven years sinking fund gold notes, \$1,000,000 of first preference of \$100 par value, \$2,787,000 of second preference of \$100 par value and 292,476 shares of common of no par value.

Thus the company is earning the first preferred dividend after payment of bond interest at the rate of \$130,000 annually. The second preferred, it is understood, was issued by owners of the properties taken into the merger in return for the assets acquired.

Big Drop in Nipissing's Profits

OPERATING results of the Nipissing Mines Company, Limited, for the year 1926 were less profitable than any other in the company's history, according to the report presented. The production of silver was 1,940,000 ounces, a decrease of about 12 per cent. from 1925, and the cost per ounce was considerably higher, due to less ounces treated and to the marked increase in the amount of underground work. The average price of silver for 1926 was almost seven cents an ounce lower than the average for 1925 and the effect of this drop on the year's production was \$135,000.

The net value of Nipissing shipments for the year was \$1,260,692.96 and the net income of the operating

company was \$164,310.62, said President E. P. Earle. During the year there was paid stockholders \$720,000, he continued, and therefore approximately \$556,000 was paid out of the surplus of the operating company, reducing it from \$4,405,000 on December 31, 1925 to \$3,819,000 at the end of 1926. The known ore reserves as of December 31, 1926, contained 794,000 ounces of silver, as compared with reserves of 1,006,000 ounces a year previous. The outside properties that give indications of value are South Lorrain and Robb Monbray, he says. Development work at these properties to date has produced nothing definite, but there are favorable indications at both these properties, and it is hoped that one or both will produce gratifying results.

The assets of the Nipissing Mining Company, Limited, included plant and property valued at \$250,000, investment amounting to \$2,405,433.73 and current assets of \$1,684,270.63. The liabilities were capital stock, issued and outstanding of \$250,000, current liabilities, \$270,776.16, and earned surplus of \$3,818,928.20.

Bad Year for William Davies Co.

A LOSS on operations amounting to \$70,421 for the year ending January 1, 1927, is shown in the annual report of William Davies Company, Inc. In 1925 there was an operating profit of \$656,470 and in 1924 one of \$687,677. The total deficit for the past year is brought up to \$372,006 by the addition of \$120,732 as reserve for depreciation and \$181,853 paid in interest.

Net working capital shows a reduction from \$2,533,764 to \$1,979,857. Current assets are shown at \$3,896,746 and liabilities at \$1,916,869 against \$4,020,209 and \$1,485,445, respectively in 1925. Bank loans show an increase of approximately \$500,000 at \$1,373,563 and funded indebtedness is down approximately \$125,000 to \$2,595,000. Inventories are valued nearly \$300,000 higher at \$2,617,900 and receivables down \$125,000 at \$996,959.

In his remarks to the shareholders,

President E. C. Fox states that conditions on the whole were profitable for the first five months, although the export trade was unsatisfactory. From June on operations, both for export and the domestic trade, turned into continuous losses and have been unsatisfactory up to the present time. The British coal strike, the embargo on fresh meats and the increased supply of European bacon were some of the factors stated as contributing to the poor showing. The liquid position of the company was improved considerably by the sale of the Martin stores to Arnold Bros.

Johnston and Ward Open New Office

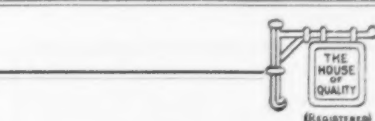
THE opening of a branch office in Kitchener, Ont., is announced by Johnston and Ward, of Montreal, stock brokers and bond dealers.

This will mark the opening of the twelfth branch of the company, offices now being in operation in Toronto, London, Kingston, Stratford, Sherbrooke, Moncton, N.B., Sydney, N.S., Halifax, Saint John, N.B., and St. John's, Nfld. The head office is in Montreal.

The Kitchener office will be under the management of Mr. H. C. Coughtry.

Edmonton's Sinking Fund

EDMONTON taxpayers were relieved to the extent of \$50,000 last year through the successful operations of the sinking fund board. During the last five years, a total of \$295,000 has been given the city for the relief of taxation. The balance sheet shows the assets now amount to \$10,555,786, while surplus earnings for last year are placed at \$111,114. All bonds bought at a premium written off in the year of purchase and \$112,009 was used for that purpose in 1926. Bonds bought at a discount are written up according to the number of years to maturity and a profit of \$20,839 was taken in from this course. The mortgages have been revalued and adequate reserves laid by to protect the fund against loss.



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Harris Tweeds
Connemara Homespuns
West of England
Coatings

\$35

to

\$65

Fairweather's

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Real Estate Bonds

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**W.N. McEachren & Sons
Limited**

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**Canada Must Become
Air-Minded**

(Continued from Page 13)

regardless of whether he had any equipment or not, because they could not expect anybody to provide himself with an equipment running into half a million or a million or more of dollars without knowing whether he was going to have any work or not; which I think is a fairly sound proposition....

"The work which has been done by the Government in Canada is really wonderful. I do not know of any country in the world which has carried out civil operations with more success or in a better way. They have blazed out new lines of effort.... The maps which are being put out by the Topographical Surveys are models for anyone. They are going to do a very great deal to open up this north country. To be specific, the map of the Red Lake section made possible exploration in that district which practically no one could have carried out without the excellent maps furnished. Now there are all sorts of other areas, which are being opened up, where such maps are needed and where I hope they will be made at the earliest opportunity.

"There is practically no commercial aviation in Canada to-day. There are in Quebec three companies operating; there are two or three companies operating in Ontario; there is one company operating in Vancouver. They are all little bits of outfits, trying to struggle along and trying to establish themselves, in the hope that some day there will be a field which will be remunerative. So far as I know, Canada and the United States are the only countries which have done nothing to foster commercial aviation as such. I mean to say that they have given no subsidies in either of these countries. They have assisted commercial companies by allotting them contracts for work and in this way making more or less possible their continued existence, and I certainly hope from my own standpoint that the Government will continue this sort of encouragement to the commercial companies.

"WE, IN Canada, are faced with more or less of a dilemma. The old question of Government ownership must raise its head in aviation just as it has done in a great many other lines of endeavor. The future of aerial transportation is a matter for experts, and naturally the greatest experts in transportation are the railroad people. So it would seem as if we might choose between two policies here in Canada. One would be to have the Government embark on aviation—have a Canadian National Aviation Company, operated perhaps by the Canadian National Railways, which would cover all branches of transport activity; that is, carrying of mail, express, and passenger service—and it would be a very logical extension to apply this service to the doing of work for the various Government Departments who can use aviation. The other idea would be for the Government to leave the development of aviation to commercial companies—to those people who were willing to risk their money in the game, and in that way build up a strong aviation service for the whole Dominion.

"But, gentlemen, there must be a decision within some reasonable time between these two policies, because you cannot get anybody interested in putting his money into aviation if there is always hanging over him the sword of Damocles of Government operation. I have no objection to Government operation—there are people who do object to it; but the issue must be defined at the earliest possible moment or you will not get anybody to put his money into aviation. This is not a theoretical point at all. You all know that the Ontario Government contracted for all of their flying in, I think, 1922. The company who took over the contract served the Government satisfactorily, so far as I know, for two years, and invested a great deal of money. They had a large fleet of aeroplanes and a large force of men, and they spent a great deal of money. Then, practically without warning, the Government said: 'Now, gentlemen, we are going to operate our own service.' The result was that these people immediately went out of business and dropped anywhere from \$125,000 to \$175,000. So you see it is really a practical question. It is not a question of theory; it is a question as to what is going to be the future of aviation in this country. You cannot get people to put their money into a risky proposition, and that certainly is what aviation would be unless we had some guarantee or some assurance that the Government would allot a certain amount of its work to commercial companies who were reliable and were willing to buy and maintain the equipment. Otherwise the Government should say: 'Well, gentlemen, there isn't any field for you in this country.'

"Up to date practically all of the commercial aviation in Canada has been in the back country districts. In

fact, almost all of the work to date has been in the field of aerial photography and forestry photography. I am speaking of the commercial companies. They have made some efforts along the line of fire protection, and that is still a field for some of the

commercial companies. Transportation has been little attended to. There have been one or two small efforts. For instance, in Quebec for the last two years a great deal of freight in the way of provisions and equipment has been carried for the Quebec Gov-

ernment into the remote districts of the north shore of the St. Lawrence, in order to equip survey parties. That has been fairly successful. The Red Lake District and to some extent one or two of the other mining districts have been touched by aviation com-



"Goodbye, Partner!"

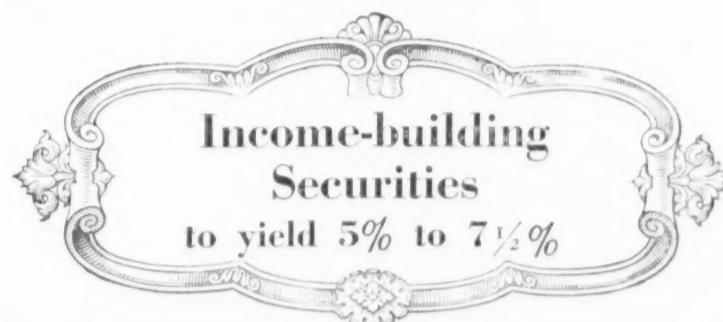
"I am not coming back. Just wind up the affairs of the Firm, take care of my personal accounts, see that my wife gets enough to live on—sorry old man, but I cannot stay to see it all through."

Death dissolves all partnerships, and there is but one way out—as a matter of business have your Partner's life insured in your favor. A Canada Life policy for \$10,000 or more will take his place to some extent and relieve you of burdens which only a harassed Executor and surviving Partner can know.

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GOVERNMENT AND MUNICIPAL BONDS		Price	Approx. Yield
State of New South Wales 5's, due 1958		96 1/4	5.25
Republic of Chile 6's, due 1960		93 1/4	6.50
City of Milan 6 1/2's, due 1952		92	7.15
Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats & Slovenes 7's, due 1932		92 1/2	7.00

PUBLIC UTILITY BONDS		Price	Approx. Yield
Duquesne Light Company 1st 4 1/2's, due 1967		95	4.87
Montreal Tramways Company Gen. 5's, due 1955		*Mkt.	5.15
Illinois Power & Light Deb. 5 1/2's, due 1957		96 1/2	5.75
International Power Company Deb. 6 1/2's, due 1957		100	6.50

INDUSTRIAL BONDS		Price	Approx. Yield
Minnesota & Ontario Paper Co. 1st 6's, due 1950		100	6.00
Canada Biscuit Company 1st 6 1/2's, due 1946		103 1/2	6.20
Bank of East Prussian Landowners Assoc. 6's, due 1930		99 1/4	6.25
Lake St. John Power & Paper Co. 1st 6 1/2's, due 1947		99 1/2	6.50
London Realty Company 1st 6 1/2's, due 1941		100	6.50
Acadia Apartments Limited 1st 6 1/2's, due 1939		98 1/2	6.65
Rolls-Royce of America, Inc., 7's, due 1937		100	7.00

PREFERRED STOCKS		Price	Approx. Yield
Massey-Harris 7% cumulative		**Mkt.	6.40
Belgo Canadian Paper 7% cumulative		*Mkt.	6.85
Jamaica Public Service 7% cumulative		*Mkt.	7.00

* Listed Montreal Stock Exchange. ** Listed Montreal Curb Market.

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FIRE and AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE

The Royal Bank of Canada

DIVIDEND No. 159

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of THREE PER CENT (being at the rate of twelve per cent per annum) upon the paid-up capital stock of this bank has been declared for the current quarter, and will be payable at the bank and its branches on and after Wednesday, the first day of June next, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 30th day of April.

By order of the Board,

C. E. NEILL,

General Manager,
Montreal, Que., April 19, 1927.

McIntyre Porcupine Mines, Limited

(No Personal Liability)

DIVIDEND No. 34

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of five per cent (5%) on the issued Capital Stock of the company will be paid on the 1st day of June, 1927, to shareholders of record at the close of business on May 20th, 1927.

By order of the Board,

RALMER NEILLY,

Treasurer,
Dated at Toronto, April 14th, 1927.

Penmans Limited

DIVIDEND NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of One Dollar (\$1.00) per share has been declared on the New Common Stock for the quarter ending 30th April, 1927, payable on the 15th day of May, 1927, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 5th day of May, 1927.

By Order of the Board,

C. B. ROBINSON,

Secretary-Treasurer,
Montreal, Que., 11th April, 1927.

Penmans Limited

DIVIDEND NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of one and one-half per cent (1 1/2%) has been declared on the New Common Stock for the quarter ending 30th April, 1927, payable on the 2nd day of May, 1927, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 21st day of April, 1927.

By Order of the Board,

C. B. ROBINSON,

Secretary-Treasurer,
Montreal, Que., 11th April, 1927.

F. M. BLACK & CO.

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805 Electric Railway Chambers

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We Offer a Western Canada

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Correspondence Invited

Business Problems

Many firms have problems.
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Manufacturing problems.
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have many clients to
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Mortgage Investments

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Capital Paid Up 1,000,000.00

Assets of One Million Dollars in-
vested in mortgages on moder-
ately priced homes and well im-
proved farms—the safest of all
securities.

panies who have carried passengers and freight and mail and express into these various regions where there were no railroads.

"MOST of my own efforts have been confined to aerial photography, and we have made, I think, great strides in the application of aerial photography to forestry. I was the first person to try out this work. In 1919 we took photographs of forested areas, and made maps, and we tried to estimate timber from aerial photographs. Of course everybody laughed at us—everybody laughs at you when you try anything new—but we carried out a great many experiments in estimating timber from photographs alone, without going on the ground. We have checked up these experiments, and we can now make very, very close estimates of timber without ever going on the ground at all. When the Island of Anticosti, for instance, was estimated last year, they wanted to be very sure of the amount of timber there. They sent in two ground cruising parties. One party took aerial photographs. When the time came to check up the results, the two men who had been in charge of the ground parties sat down at a table with the aerial photographs in front of them, and a man who had never seen the ground at all handled these photographs. They were all located on the maps which had been prepared by the ground parties. The photographs could be definitely located; that is, located accurately as the ground maps. Then the man looking at the aerial photographs said: 'In that area you have twelve cords in the acre; in this area you have six; and in this area you have ten.' In no case did the estimate made from the photographs differ from the estimate made on the ground by more than half a cord to the acre. Now that shows that you are going to get a pretty accurate estimate by means of aerial photography."

"Our friends in Germany go a great deal further than that. I read, a short time ago, a pamphlet published by the Forest Institute at Tharandt, the Government Forestry School in Saxony, and they not only said that they could estimate the timber solely from the photographs, but they gave the actual size of each tree in the pictures. We are checking up on that now, and I would not like to say that we could or could not do that."

"We have obtained some very interesting photographs of old river beds. You can see very distinctly the course of the river from past geological ages. As the valleys gradually deepen you can see every bend and twist, and every pool-hole left by the river all down the ages. You see these things in the photographs. You cannot possibly see them on the ground, and it is very difficult to get the same comprehensive view."

"Just as an aside from all this serious business—we took a photograph of a paper mill not very long ago, and I sent this photograph to the manager of the company to show him what his mill looked like from the air. He noticed on the photograph that there was a curious streak on the ground that he could not account for. A river ran behind the mill, and there was an ell in the wall of the mill, leaving a little strip of bank along the river, and at the end of this ell there was a dead wall, and at the same time this little line ran along the bank of the river and stopped at this dead wall. Well, he was curious to know what it meant. So he went out and looked at it, and he found a well-defined path running up to this wall, which had a log window with an iron frame, and the window had been built into the wall, but when he came to examine it he found that some clever chap had fixed the window so that he could open it, and they were passing out brass and copper, and felt and rubber, other things and putting them away. So he put his mill police on there one evening and caught these chaps red-handed."

Canadian Financing of French Hydro Developments

IN VIEW of the well-founded rumors now current to the effect that Canadian capital will shortly participate in the electrical development of France, it is pertinent to note that Canadians are by no means unfamiliar with foreign investments, more particularly in the power field.

According to a calculation made by Mr. K. H. Taylor, lecturer on Economics at McMaster University, nearly \$1,000,000,000 of Dominion capital is now invested abroad, either in the form of Foreign Government Securities, Bank balances, or industrial developments.

Possibly half of this huge sum has gone toward developing the latent water powers of other countries, particularly Latin America. For example, it is estimated that \$250,000,000 is invested in electrical enterprises in Brazil, and, while this entire sum may not be all Canadian capital, a

goodly portion of it undoubtedly is. Bolivia, Venezuela, and British Guiana, in South America, enjoy electrical service developed by Canadians. San Salvador, in Central America, and Mexico City, obtain power from Canadian enterprises. Other concerns successfully managed and developed by Canadian capital include electric power companies in Jamaica, Porto Rico, and Cuba. Lastly the melting snows of the Pyrenees have been harnessed by Canadian initiative and enterprise to supply electric power for the city of Barcelona, in Spain.

Electrically speaking, Canadians are internationalists. Having first developed some of her own great water powers, Canadian capital and brains have gone forth in competition with the world and converted to man's use the potential water powers of foreign countries. Years of experience have bred a faith and knowledge in electrical development abroad which makes Canadians particularly well fitted to finance undertakings of this nature.

With the exception of Newfoundland, Canadian electrical development has been largely in the Latin world. It is therefore fitting that, if the rumored plans are carried through, yet another Latin country—France—will enjoy the benefit of Canadian capital for the expansion of her electric power resources.

In view of the success of Canadians in other countries it augurs well for the new venture that the

investment will be made in France—one of the greatest countries in Europe.

No Real Bear Movement in Sight

WHILE a technical reaction, due to an over-bought condition in the stock market itself, is possible any time, no real bear movement is in sight, and none promises to come into sight for some months," says Moody's Weekly Review of United States' Financial Conditions in its current issue.

"Past experience indicates that such a movement before it occurs is nearly always foreshadowed, first, by a conspicuous decrease in the public demand for new securities, and second, by a shortage of loanable funds in the hands of the banks. Neither condition now prevails, and it is difficult to see how either condition could arise before Autumn."

"Both food companies and shoe companies are now in a rather favorable position because of the declining prices of their raw materials. The two groups are rather alike in that their earnings are greatly influenced by raw material costs; and for these concerns lower commodity prices ought to mean larger profits."

From the year 1919 to 1925 there was an increase of \$1,303,772,886 in the total taxable value of realty in Canada, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The value in the latter year was \$7,331,785,335.



Complete Office Equipment

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\$850,000

Traymore Limited

(Dominion Charter)

7% Cumulative Sinking Fund Preference Shares

Par Value \$20

Preferred as to assets and dividends with full voting power and certain conversion privileges. Dividends payable January 1st, April 1st, July 1st and October 1st at par at any branch of the Bankers for the Company in Canada. Redeemable in whole or in part on any dividend date on thirty days' notice at \$24.00 per share and accrued dividend.

CONVERSION PRIVILEGES

Preference shares issued and allotted on or before December 31st, 1927, are convertible at holders' option on any dividend date on thirty days' notice into common shares at the ratio of two common shares for one preference until April 1st, 1928, and at the ratio of three for two from April 1st, 1928, to April 1st, 1929; and from April 1st, 1929, to April 1st, 1930, share for share.

CAPITALIZATION

	Authorized	To be Issued
Preference Stock \$20.00 par value	\$1,500,000	\$850,000
Common Stock (without par value)	150,000 shs.	64,508 shs.

TRANSFER AGENT AND REGISTRAR: Montreal Trust Company, Montreal and Toronto.

BANKERS: The Royal Bank of Canada.

SOLICITORS FOR UNDERWRITERS: Messrs. Long & Daly, Toronto.

AUDITORS FOR UNDERWRITERS: Messrs. Price, Waterhouse & Co.

SOLICITORS FOR THE COMPANY: Messrs. Plaxton & Plaxton, Toronto.

Summary of information supplied by Mr. G. G. Plaxton, President, and Mr. George W. Wagar, General Manager of Traymore Limited.

THE COMPANY—The Company has acquired, free of all encumbrances and debts, the fixed assets, businesses and undertakings and certain of the current assets of five companies, formerly operating Traymore Cafeteria, Toronto, Traymore Cafeteria, Harmony Lunch Peel St., Harmony Lunch St. James St. and Eastern Cafeteria, Montreal, all of which were under the control of Mr. G. G. Plaxton and his associates, and owns all the stock in the Company operating Krausmann Lorraine Restaurant, Montreal. Traymore Cafeteria, at 14 King St. East, Toronto, was the first of the chain, having been started in a small way in 1912, and was a financial success from the start. In 1914, after a careful study of the situation in the City of Montreal, the Eastern Cafeteria was opened at the corner of Bleury and St. Catherine Streets, one of the most important transfer corners in Montreal. Success encouraged further expansion, so that there are now in the chain five cafeterias and one service restaurant situated in ideal locations in the Cities of Montreal and Toronto, two of which, the Traymore and the Harmony, the largest cafeterias in Canada, are situated at the intersection of Peel and St. Catherine Streets in Montreal, which is reputed to be the busiest corner in Canada. Krausmann Lorraine, situated in Phillips Square in Montreal, is one of the most popular service restaurants in that City. The Traymore in Toronto is situated on the site of the original restaurant on the north side of King Street, just east of Yonge Street.

BUSINESS—These restaurants combined comprise the largest Canadian restaurant system in Canada. They are located at the best centres for restaurant business in both Montreal and Toronto, and backed by an efficient management, are all doing a flourishing business. Every restaurant opened by the present management has been profitable. To promote the more successful operation of the restaurants, on the chain system, the management was re-organized under one responsible head, Mr. George W. Wagar, General Manager, and a central baking shop, modernly equipped, was established and the company's own delivery provided. Originally, there was accommodation for one hundred and eighty people; to-day there is combined seating capacity of over fourteen hundred and fifty. Volume of business amounted to about Sixty-three Thousand Dollars \$63,000.00 in the first year of operations. During the last year (1926) the total volume of present combined businesses amounted to over One Million, Two Hundred and Twenty-Five Thousand Dollars \$1,225,000.00. During the last year these businesses catered to approximately ten thousand customers daily, or substantially in excess of three million five hundred thousand customers in the year.

LEASES—The leases owned by TRAYMORE LIMITED cover sites, located at or near the points of greatest traffic in both Montreal and Toronto and represent very real and valuable assets of the Company. Occupying sites in the most important centres of business in these cities, the Company is assured of the utmost stability in its business and will receive the maximum benefit from increasing local as well as tourist traffic.

SECURITY—No additional preference shares in excess of and ranking equally with the present issue of \$850,000 can be issued and allotted unless the Company in the preceding fiscal year earns net income equal to not less than twice the total dividend requirements on the preference shares outstanding and to be issued. The Company

may not create any mortgage, hypothec, lien, or encumbrance on any of its assets other than purchase money mortgages or encumbrances on property acquired by it, and securities given to bankers, warehousemen and landlords in the ordinary course of business, without the assent of holders of 66 2/3% of outstanding preference shares.

SINKING FUND—A sinking fund of ten per cent. of net earnings remaining after payment of preference dividends is to be set aside in each year to be applied in the purchase of preference shares at prices not exceeding the redemption price or in the redemption of shares at the call price of \$24.00 per share and accrued dividend.

EXPANSION—The Company proposes expansion in Montreal, Toronto, and other large centres, and already negotiations for desirable locations are under way.

EARNINGS—Consolidated earnings for the four fiscal years, 1922 to 1925 inclusive, and for the twelve months ending January 31, 1927, before deducting Federal Taxes, as certified by Messrs. Price, Waterhouse & Co., were as follows:—

Particulars	1922	1923	1924	1925 (Jan. 31, 1927)
Volume	\$962,118.83	\$970,688.59	\$993,790.41	\$1,007,557.23
Operating Profit, before Depreciation and Federal Taxes	121,084.29	106,804.08	98,410.17	137,254.71
Provision for Depreciation	26,000.00	26,000.00	26,000.00	32,000.00
Net Earnings before Fed. Taxes	\$95,084.29	\$80,804.08	\$72,410.17	\$105,254.71
Taxes	—	—	—	\$130,075.00

NOTE.—Two new restaurants were opened during the 1925 fiscal year.

Earnings over the past five months are 25% in excess of the corresponding period for the preceding year and it is estimated that upon completion of the expansion provided for in this financing the net earnings before depreciation and Federal Taxes will amount to \$329,000, or equal to over 5 1/2 times the dividend requirements of this issue. Deducting the dividend requirements of \$59,500 on this issue from the above estimate, would leave a balance of \$269,500, equal to \$4.00 per share on the common stock now outstanding available for dividends, reserves for depreciation and federal taxes, sinking fund and further expansion. "Income" or "Use and Occupancy" insurance will be carried on each restaurant.

MANAGEMENT AND EXECUTIVE—The President of the Company, Mr. G. G. Plaxton, has with his associates the controlling interest in the common stock of the Company. He has been associated with the businesses now owned by it since the opening of the first restaurant in 1912. The General Manager, Mr. George W. Wagar, has been associated with Mr. Plaxton for the past thirteen years. The Company will continue under the management which has been responsible for the success of the businesses in the past. The lives of the President, General Manager and other executives will be insured in favour of the Company in an aggregate amount of not less than \$200,000.

PURPOSE OF ISSUE—The proceeds of this issue will be used in part to acquire and consolidate the restaurants above referred to and to supply the Company with capital for expansion purposes.

DIRECTORS (To be elected)

President: G. G. PLAXTON, Toronto

General Manager: GEO. W. WAGAR

D. N. C. HOGG, Montreal

J. A. GAIRDNER, Toronto

J. K. M. ROSS, Montreal

H. W. STEWART, Toronto

O. A. DOHERTY, Toronto

Price: Par and accrued dividend, yielding 7%

Plus a bonus of one share of common stock with every \$100 par value purchased.

Fractional shares of common stock will be adjusted at \$10.00 per share.

We offer the above shares, when, as, and if issued and received by us, subject to the approval of all legal details by Messrs. Long & Daly, Toronto. It is the intention of the Company to make application for the listing of these shares on the Toronto and Montreal Stock Exchanges.

Orders may be telegraphed or telephoned at our expense.

GAIRDNER & COMPANY

Limited

312 BAY ST., TORONTO

C. H. BURGESS & CO.

Limited

255 BAY ST., TORONTO

WILLIAMS, PARTRIDGE & RAPLEY

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COOPER AND MACKENZIE

MAIL AND EMPIRE BUILDING, TORONTO

The statements contained in this advertisement are not guaranteed, but are based upon information which we believe to be reliable and on which we relied in purchasing these securities.

Port of Bristol Extends Facilities

BRISTOL, the historic old city which lays claim to participation in the discovery of the New World, and which regards itself as England's Natural Gateway to the West, is telling the world of her enterprise in the matter of docks facilities. The Port Authority does this in an attractive and interesting booklet, which in a concise manner, details the facilities that are provided and that are being prepared for any and every kind of trade.

Bristol is desirous of participating to a greater extent in the handling of the products of Canada. The port is recognized as an important receiving and distributing centre for grain. To the existing facilities at Avonmouth extensive additions are now in progress. The former, in addition to the storage accommodation and handling equipment already available, include one of the largest fleet of floating mechanical discharging craft operating in any English port — far exceeding any other available in the Bristol Channel. Additional facilities and equipment are being provided in connection with the extension of the Royal Edward Dock, the new arm of which, to be completed this year, will afford six additional deep water berths. Modern transit sheds with granary, grain-handling appliances and electric cranes will be provided, and a grain conveying gallery will permit of discharge from ships at any berth direct to a new transit granary of 480,000 bushels capacity, the latter being equipped with up-to-

date weighing and distributing apparatus, with through connection to silo storage and delivery granaries of 2,000,000 bushels capacity. The Port's total capacity for storage of imported grain is 6,000,000 bushels.

General cargo, such as provisions, has been well provided for. The facilities now available for the discharge and storage of general produce and merchandise are to be extended in the new arm. Throughout the scheme of extension, which is to cost about a million pounds, the keynote is despatch—that factor which is essential to all trades. It is the desire of the Port Authority to afford vessels a quick turn-round, thus e-leasing ships and facilitating business generally.

Commercial Loan and Trust Company to be Wound Up

AN ORDER for the winding up of Commercial Loan and Trust Company, of Winnipeg, has been made by Mr. Justice Curran, and the Toronto General Trusts Corporation is appointed provisional liquidator. The application for the winding up was made by E. M. Counsell, a shareholder. A. E. Hoskin, K.C., who represented the petitioner, told the court the company had a paid-up capital of \$213,000, with apparent assets of \$139,000. The investments, he said, were mostly in real estate mortgages and agreements for sale. The shareholders are chiefly Winnipeg people, counsel pointed out, and they would not receive more than 10

to 20 cents on the dollar, he thought. Depositors, however, would be paid in full, and creditors should all be taken care of in full. His Lordship fixed May 9th as the date for the further hearing, and directed that all shareholders and other interested parties should be notified by mail, dispensing with the usual newspaper advertising. The company was incorporated under the Manitoba Joint Stock Companies Act of 1899, and in 1904 obtained a special charter from the Manitoba legislature.

American Concerns in Canada

NOTICE that the practice is increasing of American concerns registering subsidiaries in Canada and then through these subsidiaries carrying on trade with Great Britain, said an article in the "Evening Standard," London, England, of April 12th last. Obviously, a much greater appeal can be made to a British public via a nominally Colonial corporation than through one which is plainly not. The practice has not yet developed to an extent which calls for legislation, but the time may not be far off when it will be desirable for Canadian companies selling goods in this country to reveal on their notepaper and in their advertisements the actual proportion of Canadian labor employed. To state the amount of Canadian capital invested in the business would, of course, be valueless, since no one would be able to detect nominees.

I have no prejudice against American goods. I recognize, however, that the enormous consuming power of their home market gives American manufacturers a not inconsiderable advantage in the trade race, and I do not see why to that advantage they should make a powerful sentimental appeal on grounds other than wholly genuine ones.

The matter cuts in two directions. Not only can the British purchaser be under a wrong impression, but a wholly Canadian concern may also be offering similar products, and there will be nothing to show which is the truly Canadian concern and which is not. The practice, therefore, hits Canada as well as Great Britain. Canada is a young country, but, none the less, she is taxed much more heavily in proportion than is the United States, and her accumulated wealth is incomparably smaller. There is no reason why Canada, either, should have a handicap put upon her by a competitor which already has little golden wings playing about its heels.

Cuban Sugar Restriction

THE ultimate success of the Cuban sugar restriction plan (granted that it can be enforced) will depend on its ability to raise prices without unduly stimulating sugar production in other countries, according to the current issue of the Guaranty Survey, published by the Guaranty Trust Company of New York. The restriction of rubber production by Great Britain, which is essentially similar in method to the Cuban plan has resulted in large gains in the output of Dutch and other producers. In some respects the danger of a similar occurrence in the case of sugar might appear even greater, since the Cuban sugar industry could be subjected to much broader and more severe competition than the rubber plantations. Not only is sugar now produced in nearly all parts of the world, but the area devoted to cane and beet culture could be extended almost indefinitely in a relatively short time.

A number of factors combine, however, the Survey says further, to make it seem doubtful whether Cuban restriction will result in any considerable stimulation of sugar production elsewhere. In the first place, the Cuban crop represents only about 20 per cent. of the world's total; and, in the second place, the degree of restriction practised so far is much less drastic than that which was imposed on the British rubber producers. A reduction of 500,000 tons in a world output of some 24,000,000 tons is a matter of comparatively small importance from the international point of view.

At first glance it would appear that these conditions, while reducing the likelihood of increased competition for Cuban sugar, would at the same time limit the possibility of price enhancement. In a measure, this is undoubtedly true. It must be remembered, however, that sugar is less of a world commodity than rubber, in the sense that the producers in various countries are protected from foreign competition by a system of tariff barriers that results in a comparatively small movement of the commodity across national boundaries.

In the case of Cuban sugar, this protection takes the form of a preferential tariff rate of 80 per cent. of the normal duty on sugar imported into the United States. This, together with the difference in freight rates due to the proximity of Cuba to the American market, has made the Cuban-American sugar trade largely

independent of conditions elsewhere, since a considerable price differential would be necessary to make the shipment of sugar to the United States from other countries a profitable enterprise.

Potential competition from American beet sugar producers is apparently a more serious matter. During the last decade the output of beet sugar in the United States has increased about 20 per cent. and vast areas are available for further expansion. Such a development appears the more easily possible in view of the sustained depression in prices of leading agricultural commodities and the increasing tendency toward crop diversification.

Nevertheless, the natural advantages enjoyed by the Cuban producers will probably prevent severe competition from American beet sugar so long as restriction results in no more than moderate price enhancement.

The other principal disadvantages of the restriction scheme are those that apply to any project of the kind. One of these is the direct loss to producers resulting from the enforced curtailment of output, although this loss may well prove to be less than that which would have followed several seasons of severe price depression. Another is the difficulty of what may be described as "getting out from under"—the difficulty of terminating restriction (presumably at a time of comparatively high prices) without creating a more serious over production problem than existed at the beginning.

Afternoon Tea for Insurance Typists

IN THE company paper of the Norwich Union appears the following "Song of the Typist" by Jean Scott of Glasgow:

With eyelids drooping and white,
And fingers heavy as lead,
Five typists sat in their gladdest of
tags,

Earning their daily bread.
Type—type—type.

They're at it the whole day long
With only a minute (or maybe an
hour)

To warble the typist's song.

"Type—type—type,
On buildings and contents and
stock—"

Oh, my sisters, cease, for a minute of
peace

To hark to the tick of the clock,
And lend me, I pray you, your ears,
For I have a tale to unfold.

For what do you think, with a packet
of Twink,

I have dyed my magenta frock gold!"

"But why do we talk of work,
As tho' we had no respite,

When we've sometimes a chance to
frolic and dance,

Or playfully skirmish and fight?
And then, the sweet moments of talk,
Of the mystic and infinite things,
Or the latest of tales of the dear
Prince of Wales,

And the solace our salary brings."

"Work—work—work,
It surrounds us on every hand,
Endorsements galore and of letters
four score,

But we patiently let them all stand.
For the freshness of morning has
waned,

And the hour wants a quarter to
three.

Oh, my sisters, cease, for a minute of
peace,

To partake of our afternoon tea."

THE total coal production in Alberta

for 1926 was 5,608,908 tons, and

there was a total of 341 mines operating

during the year, with 278 in

operation when the year closed. The

total men employed was 8,723.

CANADA IS A NATION

Canada is a nation, some day in the near future she will be a great nation, and it is within the range of possibilities that she will be the greatest unit of the British Empire. It is a wonderful country, a country of unlimited resources and magnificent possibilities. As a nation she celebrates her sixtieth anniversary this year. What better way for you to celebrate it than by taking a trip "Across Canada and Back," and seeing for yourself the reason for this optimism about the future. Prof. Laird, of Macdonald College, Que., has arranged with the Canadian Pacific Railway for a special train of sleeping cars to leave Toronto on July 25th, cross the continent and get back to Toronto on August 15th, and in that space of 21 days to see all the principal cities, and the noted beauty spots of the West. After Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary and the principal cities of the prairies, there is the magnificence of the Rockies, and those famous beauty spots, Banff, Lake Louise, Emerald Lake and the Yoho Valley. Then there are two wonderful motor drives, from Banff to Windermere 104 miles, and from Field to Lake Louise 40 miles. The Kootenay district of which Nelson is the capital, and Okanagan Valley fruit country in which is located Penticton will be visited, and Vancouver and Victoria, those rapidly growing Pacific Coast cities will delight everyone.

An illustrated booklet descriptive of the tour is now ready, and can be had on application to W. Fulton, District Passenger Agent, Canadian Pacific Railway, Toronto, or to Prof. Sinclair Laird, Macdonald College P.O., Que.

First Annual Report

Jay Copper-Gold Mines Limited

(No Personal Liability)

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

W. K. BALDWIN, Esq., M.P. HORACE R. HUOT, Esq.
A. BERTHAUME, Esq. E. C. LETHBRIDGE, Esq.
Dr. F. A. GADBOIS, A. N. PANTON, Esq.
CHARLES B. HOWARD, Esq., M.P., S. REICHBACH, Esq.
HENRY J. STEWART, Esq.

Report of the Board of Directors for the Year Ending February 28th, 1927

To the Shareholders of Jay Copper-Gold Mines Limited.

On this the occasion of the First Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company, your Directors beg to submit herewith their report for the year ended February 28, 1927, together with the following:—

- Balance Sheet—as at February 28, 1927.
- Statement of Expenditures on Development.
- Mine Operation Report.

Your Company was incorporated during the month of February, 1926, under the Mining Companies Act of the Province of Quebec. The authorized capital of the Company is 5,000,000 Shares, at \$1.00 par value. The entire 5,000,000 shares were used for the purchase of certain Mining Rights and properties in the Townships of Dalquier and Clercy, Province of Quebec. These Mining properties comprised an area of 400 acres in the Township of Dalquier and 1,000 acres in the Township of Clercy. From the allotment of 5,000,000 shares the original vendor donated to the Company 2,500,000 shares to be used to provide treasury funds for your Company.

Finances.—2,500,000 shares of treasury stock were optioned to Mr. Samuel Reichbach, Montreal, to net the Company a total sum of \$962,500.00. The success of every Mining venture is largely due to its financing, and we wish to draw to the special attention of the Shareholders the splendid services that the Company has received from its Fiscal Agent during the past year. Mr. Reichbach has always co-operated with the Directors to the fullest extent, has always provided the funds as needed, and has assured the Company at all times that for any plan they might develop in the interests of the Shareholders he was able to provide the necessary finances. The Financial Statement included with this report shows that during the year ended February 28, 1927, 670,000 shares of this treasury stock were disposed of and the proceeds amounting to \$162,722.51 deposited to the credit of the Company, leaving 1,830,000 shares still in the treasury, under option, the sale of which will produce for the Company a further sum of \$799,777.49. The funds deposited during the year have been used as follows:—

Charter, Organization Expense, etc.	\$ 6,478.55
Buildings, Plant and Equipment	20,831.61
Development Expenses	46,918.58
Stores and Supplies on Hand	1,720.00
Expended on Mining Properties	75,200.00
Accounts Receivable	52.98
Cash on hand and in Bank, after payment of Accounts Payable	11,520.59
	\$162,722.51

On the recommendation of your Managing Director and Consulting Engineer, your Board purchased further Mining Claims in the Township of Dalquier comprising 882 acres. This purchase has two lots west of the present shaft and workings on the same vein and formation, which makes a present total holdings of 1,282 acres in Dalquier Township, and 1,000 acres in Clercy Township.

Development Work.—Report of the development work done on your properties during the year is fully covered in the operation report attached hereto. In the Managing-Director's report he shows clearly the location of the mine, and we wish to draw the attention of the Shareholders to the great advantage this property possesses on account of its proximity to a real live town with all city facilities, being only four miles from the town of Amos. This enables us to operate very economically, and avoid the carrying of large stocks with consequent tying up of capital and wastage of supplies, as we can get nearly everything required locally.

Another point we desire to stress is the character of the Dalquier ore, which is known as self-fluxing ore, and therefore will reduce appreciably the cost of smelting our ore over that from other mines. The present operations are approximately 80 miles on the Canadian National Railway from the Noranda Smelter now under construction. When this Smelter is in operation we will be in a position to ship ore to it immediately.

We are sure that the Shareholders will all be proud that Jay Copper in its first year has the honor of being the first mine in northwestern Quebec to ship a carload of ore. This ore was run-of-mine ore from our No. 1 vein at the 200 foot level, and was shipped to the American Metal Company, Carteret, N. J., and gave a value of \$15.20 a ton, which confirmed conclusively the sampling previously done by the Company.

In conclusion, your Directors feel that the holdings of your Company are of real potential value; that the development programme we have carried out was warranted by conditions existing on the property, and recommend to the incoming Board that the programme as outlined by the Managing Director for the coming year be carried out as fast as conditions warrant. During the past year an electrical survey of the property for the location of further ore bodies was contemplated, but this was delayed,—first, on account of the purchase of our No. 2 Group; and secondly, because we wish to have further proof of successful results obtained with this process by other companies.

The Board desires to express its appreciation of the splendid services rendered to the Company by its Managing-Director, Mr. H. J. Stewart, to whose foresight in a large measure our present success is due. We also wish to thank the Mine Superintendent, Mr. W. J. Hacker, and the entire staff of the Company for the manner in which they have performed their duties during the past year.

On behalf of the Board,

CHARLES B. HOWARD, President.

Montreal, Canada, April 2nd, 1927.

BALANCE SHEET

As at February 28, 1927

ASSETS	
Cash on hand and in Bank—	
Montreal	\$ 13,310.63
Amos	1,387.92
Accounts Receivable	\$ 52.98
Inventories—Stores and Supplies	1,720.00
Buildings, Plant and Equipment	20,831.61
Mining Properties and Rights at cost	\$5,090,200.00
Development, Organization Expenses, etc., Expenditure to Feb. 28th, 1927	53,397.33
	\$5,143,597.33
LIABILITIES	
Accounts Payable	\$ 2,177.96
Deferred Payments on Property—	
Payable—May 1, 1927	\$ 5,000.00
Sept. 1, 1927	5,000.00
Jan. 1, 1928	5,000.00
Capital Stock issued and paid up—	
5,000,000 shares at \$1.00 par value	5,000,000.00
Working Capital—	
Amount received from Fiscal Agent as payment on option on 2,500,000 shares Treasury Stock	162,722.51
	\$5,180,900.47

NOTE.—Of the 2,500,000 shares Treasury stock under option to Samuel Reichbach, there are still on hand in the Treasury, 1,830,000 shares and lodged with the Eastern Trust Company.

We have audited the Books and Accounts of Jay Copper-Gold Mines Limited (No Personal Liability), for the year ended February 28, 1927, and we have obtained all the information and explanations we have required. In our opinion, the above Balance Sheet is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the Company's affairs at February 28, 1927, according to the best of our information and the explanations given to us, and as shown by the books of the Company.

R. SCHURMAN & COMPANY,
Chartered Accountants,
R. SCHURMAN, C.A.

Montreal, March 26, 1927.

Signed on behalf of the Board:

CHAS. B. HOWARD, Director,
H. J. STEWART, Director.

Francis J. Hunter & Co., Limited

Fiscal Agents

Suite 35, Mount Royal Hotel

CONFEDERATION LIFE ASSOCIATION
Incorporated 1871 by Special Act of the Parliament of Canada.
FOUNDED TO SERVE THE LIFE INSURANCE NEEDS OF THE CITIZENS OF THE
CANADIAN CONFEDERATION
Interesting Insurance Literature sent on Application.
CONFEDERATION LIFE ASSOCIATION
HEAD OFFICE TORONTO

SHELL PRODUCTS

A Natural Product

AVIATION Shell Gasoline is nature's own true product. It is absolutely free from artificial stimulant, added chemicals, or other foreign ingredients.

It is a pure "water-white" Gasoline, refined by a modern process from selected crudes, which contain elements that make a super anti-knock fuel—that is why you will always find "Aviation" the choice of the experienced motorist.

THE SHELL CO. OF CANADA, LIMITED
Head Office: MONTREAL

AVIATION & SHELL Gasoline and SHELL GOLDEN OIL

Insist on Shell Products!

Branch Managers Who Do and Don't

(Continued from Page 13)

was audible. I had noticed that the manager remained seated upon her entrance to his room—it wasn't the first time I'd noticed the omission of that elementary sign of a thoroughbred. After a few minutes' conversation I saw my friend rise to go, but a corresponding gesture of the manager was noticeable by its absence. I heard a voice say, "Good-bye, Mr. Highbrow!" and the owner glanced significantly in his direction, as much as to say "Will you get up or won't you?" Then in triumphant tones I heard the voice continue "Mr. Highbrow, I found the outside door very heavy to open upon entering, would you be so good as to open it for me." The porter is otherwise engaged. Thank you so much. The manager was driven to the extremity of leaving his chair—poor fellow!

"I suppose you'd class him as boorish?" I asked. "Discourteous at any rate," he replied. "Another time I had occasion to call on a manager of a bank where foreigners find it convenient to transact their business. When I entered the bank there was an old man standing at the accountant's counter. He was apparently in difficulties and judging by the manager's remarks to his accountant, the old chap had gone into the wrong place to have his troubles adjusted. 'What's the fellow want anyhow?' the manager exclaimed impatiently in a voice that could be heard all over the office. 'I've been trying to find that out for the last five minutes,' the accountant replied, 'he doesn't seem to know himself.' The manager then shouted in loud tones, as many people do when they address anyone ignorant of English, 'Get out and come back when you've found an interpreter.' Then to his accountant: 'We haven't time to waste over these confounded foreigners.' The old man evidently understood the words 'Get out' as he needed no further prompting in beating a hasty retreat. Strange how some bank men treat foreigners, and perhaps stranger still how they sometimes shout. If I ever heard my business being discussed in public as it were, my account would soon be shifted to a bank where privacy is practised as a religion. That manager gave a great exhibition of temper, impatience and loudness of manner."

"Commend me to another experience I had for a demonstration of dignity offended," continued Jackson. "A pleasant looking little woman walked into the manager's office of the bank we are going to pass next. You'll notice there's a post-office situated next door. Well, she mistook the bank for the other and walked straight to the manager and offered him a dime in exchange for some postage stamps. He was the sort of man who looked as if he'd been placed in cold storage at the North Pole, brought back in a refrigerator and never thawed. 'Madame!' exclaimed he in haughty tones. 'If on any other occasion you desire to use His Majesty's mails, please be good enough to first observe carefully the signs outside the door before you enter an office building. This is the National Bank of Snobs, I am the manager, Good-day,' and showed her to the door. The poor little woman looked mortified, turned crimson and actually tore out of the office."

"Silly ass!" I exclaimed. "Why on earth didn't he put her at ease? If he'd had a spark of decency he'd have found some stamps, instead of making her feel like a worm or causing her to think she had committed the unpardonable sin."

"It's impossible for men of his ilk to let any of the milk of human kindness ooze out of them, for the simple reason that there is none of it in their system," replied Jackson. "No wonder a lot of people dislike entering a bank. They'd rather go to a dentist any day and have all their molars extracted than go through an experience of that kind. Some of these ultra dignified managers are most amusing to those able to see them up. Especially the managers who look you up and down; if you're well dressed they grovel, but a little shabbiness in appearance and oh! what a difference."

"So according to you if I ever have occasion to call on a bank manager for a loan you believe my chances of getting it will be increased if I first pay a visit to my tailor?" I asked.

"Certainly, as long as you don't inform him what percentage of the proceeds are to be used in the elimination of the tailor's bill," he replied.

"I heard a good story the other day about a chap named White, who went into his bank for a loan but was turned down cold," continued Jackson. "After his visit he looked up a friend of his named Green."

"I've just had an argument with my bank manager," said White.

"What was it all about?" asked Green.

"Well, I went into my bank and asked for a \$1,000 loan and we had a long argument about it," said White.

"Why, what did the manager have to say?" queried Green.

"All he said was 'No,' replied White.

"Well, well," remarked Green. "That certainly was some argumentation." Supposing I go in and see him. Perhaps I'll have better luck. So they both went off together. When they arrived at the bank Green told White to wait outside for him. After ten minutes he returned jubilantly.

"Here's your \$1,000. I put it over that manager in great style," he cried.

"How did you do that?" asked White.

"Well, he lent me the thousand and all I had to give him for security was \$2,000 in bonds," replied Green. White scratched his head and looked bewildered.

"I don't see how you can say then that you 'put it over' the manager. I'd say he did you!" cried White.

"Not on your life!" replied Green. "When I went into the bank I had \$3,000 worth of bonds in my pockets. They were well distributed. The manager asked me all kinds of questions; wanted to know everything about me and my affairs, but one thing he omitted to ask was whether or not I had any more than \$2,000 worth of bonds on me, so I still have the remaining \$1,000 in my pocket. Ha! Ha! I put one over on him that time!"

"The manager of that bank must have a reputation of being of a grasping nature," I remarked. "It's a wonder a man like that ever gets any customers. I should think he'd keep them away."

"On the contrary," replied Jackson. "The average borrower, if he has anything worth while in the way of tangible assets, likes to be questioned on his worth as it gives him an opportunity of showing what a clever fellow he is in amassing a fortune. On the other hand, the man who hasn't anything keeps away from managers like that because he knows it's useless trying to land a loan."

"Your story about Green and White reminds me of a yarn I heard at the club the other day," I remarked. "An old dorky had for years gone into a bank to make a weekly deposit. The running of a bank appeared a simple matter to him, merely taking in cash and paying it out, so he started one of his own. Business did not come up to expectations and operating expenses soon ate up his

capital together with the few deposits entrusted to his tender mercies. The day of reckoning arrived when one of his depositors called to withdraw \$10 he had deposited the previous week. 'The wanda draw mah ten dollahs,' said the unsuspecting client. 'Sorry, bruhah,' the banker replied, 'but it can't be done, 'cause yawh ten dollahs has be'n 'gwan eated up 'bah intrest.' The old dorky had evidently arrived at the conclusion, after his short experience as a banker, that if his customers knew as little as he did about the inner workings of a bank, he might get away with anything short of murder."

"I'd give him credit for being ingenious," remarked Jackson. By this time we had reached the street where we usually parted.

"Before I say good-night, Bob, I don't want you to go away with the impression that I have it in for the average bank manager. Far from it. I have merely related a few experiences to show that there is some dead wood in the Canadian banks. My business takes me from bank to bank day in and day out, and so I've seen a good deal of branch managers and taking them all round, they're a splendid set of men; at the same time many an institution has suffered as a result of unmerited criticism, taking the bank as a whole, due to selfishness, boorishness, inefficiency, and what not on the part of a few of its men. They are a mere handful compared with the majority of managers who possess just the opposite characteristics, thanks to the ability of the banks' executive in choosing the right men for the positions. The executive, however, being composed of men equally as human as the rest of us, sometimes err in their selection."

"Well, Jack," I remarked before we parted, 'you've still to meet the manager who is my ideal of a banker. If you want to call on a man as near perfection as you'll ever see on this mortal soil, be sure to look up Black some day. There's a really generous minded fellow. I know, because he granted me a loan yesterday and although he made me sign over everything I possessed to the bank as security for it, he told me, with tears in his eyes that, having known my wife since childhood, he had no desire to break up our home; so she and the kids are free of him. You know I always was lucky.'"

Gold and Dross

(Continued from Page 15)

L. R. Ottawa, Ont. It is true that ONTARIO disposed of a large part of its properties on favorable terms. However, it would not be wise to arrive at definite conclusions on the strength of this, for the reason that some of the deals are on an "optional" basis. It is quite reasonable to suppose some of the deals may not go through to final consummation. To count upon returns of \$250,000 in 1927 would possibly be unreasonably optimistic. Were I in your position I would feel inclined to sell some of my shares as soon as the pool broke. The claims in question are interesting prospects. Fred Thompson is a very well known man, and has been noted as having conservative views.

D. G. E. Buffalo, N.Y. There is nothing particularly attractive about TUCKERS, even at the present low quotations. The company holds some interesting claims, but has not yet utilized any commercial deposits. The ground is largely in the raw prospect stage and is of uncertain value. Whether or not the authorities will do anything in regard to unreasonable manipulation, of pools, I do not know. It is a serious situation when shares of two concerns of about equal merit may experience such wide variations on the market that a "pooled" issue may be manipulated to "dollar" per share while the other concern's shares are selling on their actual merit on the regular market may find a valuation of "dollar" per share. Disaster must always lurk for speculators as long as such a situation prevails.

P. S. Hamilton, Ont. GULLERLAND is a risky venture, although the location of the claims suggests some possibilities. The company has never been financed for work on a big scale, and a diamond drill campaign is the main hope in an effort to secure information which might encourage subscription of funds to such extent as would permit more important developments to be undertaken.

J. T. E. Toronto, Ont. MONTREAL is an attractive purchase at current quotations. One reserves are upwards of \$1,000,000—an amount equal to possibly 34 years milling capacity at the present rate of output. This is a healthy condition. Completion of the new shaft will create a situation which may reasonably result in an increase in reserves from the date forward in that event it would be the logical procedure to enlarge the milling facilities. In view of net earnings already being somewhat higher than the present dividend rate, and on account of the expansion in work now taking place, it is reasonable to look for an increase in dividends in due time.

J. A. S. Lakeview, N.S. MONTREAL-PORCUPINE, WRIGHT-HARGREAVES and HOLLINGER CONSOLIDATED are three mines which are among the more attractive mining issues at this time. An equal amount invested in each would make an attractive lot.

G. H. C. Ottawa, Ont. I have no record of ARBITRI EXPLORATION COMPANY. There is an ARBITRI MINES, LTD., a company with a prospect of uncertain value in the Lightning River district.

D. M. Montreal, Que. KIRKLAND FAND MINES was incorporated in 1911. The directors and shareholders of MONTREAL-ONTARIO sold Montreal-Canada to Kirkland Fand in consideration for 2,500,000 shares out of their total 10,000,000 authorized capital of Kirkland Fand. My records show the office of Kirkland Fand to be at 44 Bank of Ottawa Building, Montreal. You should write them for further information.

J. W. Philadelphia, Pa. TUCKERS is not listed on the Standard Stock and Mining Exchange, but is being traded in the unlisted section. The share figured in a sensational rise some months ago, but without much development occurring on the ground. Attention has been made respecting an official investigation which may involve the handling of the shares. The property is in the prospect stage, and is not equipped for aggressive mining.

R. B. Union, N.Y. I have no recent information regarding KIRK-BUDD other than the fact that effort is being renewed to sell shares as a means of raising some more money with which to continue exploration. The property is an uncertain prospect, although appearing to warrant some further work in order to learn whether it contains payable deposits, or not.

A. D. S. Toronto, Ont. Operation of a little syndicate such as NORTHERN CANADA & MONTREAL RE-SECURITIES SYNDICATE has interesting possibilities, the outcome depending to a very large extent upon those who are attempting to work in the field, as well as those who may have charge of marketing property. There are a few instances where some measure of success has been attained, but there are a great many instances where money subscribed in such ventures has been lost entirely. Even under the best available guidance, such ventures involve a great amount of risk. In cases where you subscribe to such a venture without very favorable knowledge of the personal content entering into it, the odds against success become very great. Very often the scheme results in providing a very small ticket for a small group of individuals. It would be wrong to attach such inference to this syndicate episode, but I mention the matter as an illustration of the risk sometimes involved.

I. Y. Z. Ottawa, Ont. There is evidence of a very earnest effort on TOUGH-OAKES-BURNHIDE. The management is efficient. The plant is turning out about sufficient gold to pay expenses while the shaft is being deepened to 1,400 ft. in depth in the hope of deeper levels revealing a better and larger amount of ore. The prospects for improvement are reasonably bright. This does not assure success, however, although it does suggest a reasonable run for your money. There are unofficial rumors at present which suggest consideration of directors in England making a cash loan or advance to the company which would make it possible to speed up the deep development.

E. J. T. Winnipeg, Man. ROYEN-BORCHATEL is an interesting prospect which is believed to warrant exploration in an effort to learn whether the property contains ore in paying quantity, or not. The shares are highly speculative.

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May 1 to 7INSTALL
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Four \$3.20
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Car manufacturers recommend and hundreds of thousands of motorists are changing spark plugs every year to insure better and more economical car operation.

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Make Champion National Change Week your yearly reminder to install a complete new set of Champions.

CHAMPION
Spark Plugs

WINDSOR, ONTARIO

A CANADIAN-MADE PRODUCT

N. B. Windsor, Ont. It is not possible for any one to say whether WRIGHT-HARGREAVES shares are more likely to advance than MCINTYRE-PORCUPINE. Both mines are in excellent shape. An investment about equally divided between the two might cover the situation. The outlook for that McIntyre during the next year may reap some of the fruits of work and preparations which have been going on steadily for the past two or three years. Wright-Hargreaves is also growing.

E. S. Gossesville, Ont. The Massachusetts Department of Public Utilities under date of April 18 issued a finding that in their opinion, the sale of the securities of the BAGDAD SALT AND REFINING COMPANY was fraudulent or would result in fraud. For two years Saturday Night has warned its readers against this stock, and also against placing too much reliance on the market letters of Daley & Company who were pushing the stock. This applies also to BAGDAD SILVER MINES COMPANY, another of Daley's promotions. It would be wisdom on the part of those receiving Daley market letters to discount the whole lot of tricks drawn from the Arabian Nights Entertainment I see by a recent Bulletin of the Boston Better Business Bureau that Daley has been sending out literature regarding the formation and operation of the BOSTON INDUSTRIAL AND MINING EXCHANGE, 101 Milk Street, Boston. Seals on the Exchange were offered charter members at \$200. In announcements making this offer, said the Boston Better Business Bureau, "it is represented that the price will be \$100 the following week."

J. M. Ashcroft, N.S. LAURIER MINES is a company which holds a very large acreage of territory. This does not necessarily signify value as a matter of fact it does involve very big dilution in the way of annual taxes and assessment work obligations in order even to maintain title. The enterprise appears to have an uncertain future. The property is a raw prospect in northwestern Quebec.

E. P. M. Newmarket, N.S. BAGDAD holds property in the central part of the Rouyn district. The property is purely in the prospect stage although it is not without some possibilities. The shares are highly speculative even at the low price.

R. D. F. Jamestown, N.Y. WRIGHT-HARGREAVES is among the better gold mines of Northern Ontario. Resources are big and management is good. The plant is being increased, and the outlook is good for further steady growth. Profits last year were 47 per cent. By the middle of this year, the plant will be up to a capacity of around 550 tons as compared with 420 tons last year. This points to a substantial increase in dividends. The disbursements last year were \$744 per cent. The shares are \$1 per share.

T. E. T. Ottawa, Ontario. Shares in WRIGHT-HARGREAVES appear to be a good hold for steady growth and increase in production.

G. B. St. Catharines, Ont. You have a very attractive lot of mining stocks. The list would be difficult to improve upon. Your MCINTYRE, HOLLINGER, TUCK-HUGHES, WRIGHT-HARGREAVES and NORANDA would appear to be attractive to continue to hold. Considerable speculation is associated with DOME, but the dividend is still substantial, and the mine is still some distance from being dead. TOUGH-OAKES has a fair fighting chance. In ARONAUT GOLD and DUNLOP RED LAKE you are being given an earnest run for your money.

C. C. London, Ont. HARVEY-KIRKLANDS never had much success in getting financed. The claims appear to warrant some further work in an effort to learn whether they contain values or not. The results in former years were not very favorable. The outlook is not very bright.

H. H. Moncton, N.S. The small mining plant on ENRIGHT includes steam boiler, together with compressor and hold adequate for development on a small scale. A great many efforts, formerly made in Ek Lake section, have failed to develop a successful mine.

A. S. A. North Bay, Ont. It is not possible to give definite valuation of MCARTHY-WEBB shares. The property is in the prospect stage and with the shares not listed. Their market value at present would perhaps be small, depending to a considerable extent upon the salesmanship of the seller. Shares in HUDSON RAY MINES have some value, based upon a large shareholding in CONSOLIDATED WEST DOME LAKE, as well as in KIRKLAND-HUDSON RAY property. There seems to be no market at present, but if you were to write to P. L. Hutchison, New Liskeard, Ont., (secretary of Hudson Bay), I feel sure you would get the information which you desire. This is also true of KIRKLAND-HUDSON RAY. I have no information as to value of QUEBEC MINES, LTD., or MINERALS FINANCE.

R. R. Jasper, Ont. The 1%, 20-year bonds of the BISHOP REALTY COMPANY are likely to prove a satisfactory investment. They are secured by a four-story building on the south-east corner of Bishop and St. Catherine Streets, Montreal, due to be completed by May 1st next, of which the main floor is composed of stores and the other floors of offices for dentists, for which purpose they have been specially equipped. We are informed that the building is now more than half rented and that many further inquiries for space have been received. The amount of this bond issue (\$100,000) is 4 1/2% of the appraised value. A sinking fund is to be established sufficient to retire all bonds by maturity. Earnings available for interest on these bonds are estimated to be just twice the amount required. The district in which this building is located is becoming steadily more important as a business centre.

J. H. Bradford, Ont. In our opinion both the INTERNATIONAL PAPER COMPANY 6% Bonds, due October 1st, 1941, and the GATINEAU POWER COMPANY 6% Bonds, due June 1st, 1941, are likely to make satisfactory investments. We do not know of any reason why you should sell your GOODYEAR TIRE preferred shares. The company's last annual statement showed absolutely favorable results, and it is reported that earnings so far this year are keeping well up to those of last year.

B. J. Herbert, Sask. I fancy that the stock you mention in the SASKATCHEWAN CREAMERY and ICE CREAM COMPANY is involved in the recent merger of the SASKATCHEWAN CO-OPERATIVE CREAMERIES and CAULDER'S CREAMERIES. Under the changed conditions there will necessarily be an element of speculation for a year or so till such time as the new combination gets the business running smoothly. You have to doubt about the investment financial affairs of the Co-operative Creamery. The various mistakes in management, too much overhead, etc., will have to be rectified and remedied. Under the able management of Mr. Caulder that will no doubt be accomplished, but it takes time.

L. K. Red Deer, Alta. If you have a chance to dispose of your BROOKS STEAR MOTORS stock I would do so at once. The Company's shares for over paying dividends are very slim.

D. M. Toronto, Ont. The THOMPSON-CADILLAC is a prospect which seems to have a fading chance. The spectacular samples are of no special significance, as such samples are sometimes found in places which never make mines. It is always a question of securing sufficient tonnage of ore of commercial grade. The company is doing earnest work, and the property may be classified as an interesting prospect. It is a venture in which considerable risk is involved.

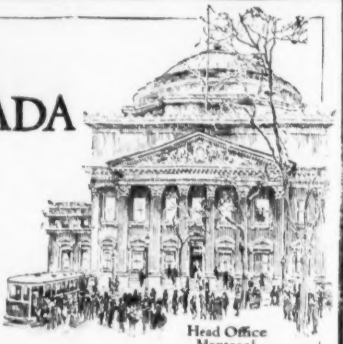
P. J. Dysart, Ont. The Canadian Locomotive Company certainly made a poor showing for the eighteen months ending December 31st, 1926. The company was still able to carry forward a substantial surplus, however, and the bonds appear to be still reasonably sound. This is the kind of company which is likely to have large fluctuations in earnings from year to year, and it is possible that its record for the present fiscal year may be as good as last year's was bad. It is evident that the market does not take a very serious view of the company's prospects, as we note that these first Mortgage 6% Bonds were quoted on April 25th, by R. T. Hurdian & Company, 47 P. E. Building, Toronto, as follows: "We will buy 1927's, we will sell \$100.50."

E. R. Toronto, N.S. As regards bonds of higher yields than you are obtaining from your present holdings, and also possessing reasonable safety, we would suggest: ST. MAURICE TRUST CORPORATION, First Mortgage and Collateral Trust 4% Sinking Fund Gold Bonds Series "A"; ANTI-COAST CORPORATION, Five-year, First Mortgage 6 1/2% Bonds, Series "A"; GATINEAU POWER COMPANY, 6% Sinking Fund Gold Debentures, due 1941; MONTREAL APARTMENTS, LIMITED, 6 1/2% First Closed Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds, due 1946; DOMINION TEXTILE, LIMITED, First and Refunding Mortgage 6% Bonds, due 1940; MAPLE LEAF MILLING COMPANY, LIMITED, 6 1/2% First Mortgage Bonds, due 1941; CANADA STEAMSHIP LINES 4 1/2% First and General Mortgage Gold Bonds, Series "A", due 1941, and the CANADA BISCUIT COMPANY, LIMITED, 6 1/2% First Mortgage Bonds, due 1941. While these have reasonable safety, they are, of course, by no means in the same class as government bonds in this respect.

E. G. Toronto, Ont. CORNOL IMPERIAL MILLS appears to be making satisfactory progress under the new management, and we consider that the prospects are reasonably good for further appreciation in the price of the common stock.

SERVING ALL CANADA

THE Maritime Provinces, Quebec, Ontario, the Prairie Provinces and British Columbia are served by the Bank of Montreal. This Bank's provincial and local organization provides a service and a personnel perfectly adapted to local conditions.



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Established 1817
TOTAL ASSETS IN EXCESS OF \$780,000,000

Principal Agents
Abroad—
New York—
Bank of the Manhattan
Company
England—
Lloyd's Bank Limited
France—
Lloyds & National
Provincial Foreign
Bank Limited
Italy—
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Any Branch

of this Bank will afford you painstaking and reliable banking service.

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA

HEAD OFFICE—TORONTO

Investment Experts

Advise the purchase of safe Bonds as the foundation of one's investment structure.

"CANADA PERMANENT" Bonds, in addition to being an absolutely safe security, are issued as required by investors, for periods and in sums to meet the needs of each individual. Investments in these Bonds considerably exceed \$25,000,000.00.

They are at present being issued bearing interest at

FIVE PER CENT.

per annum, payable half-yearly. Compared with the yield obtainable on other high-grade securities and having in mind the trend towards lower yields, this is an attractive rate of interest.

Please call or write for folder giving full particulars of the Bonds of Canada's premier mortgage corporation.

CANADA PERMANENT Mortgage Corporation

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ESTABLISHED 12 YEARS BEFORE CONFEDERATION

Decline in Property Values in Inherited Estates

Values of properties often decline or are even lost in the hands of inexperienced Executors.

This may happen through negligence, inexperience, etc., of the Executor.

Avoid this and insure sound, careful business management of your Estate by appointing the

PRUDENTIAL TRUST COMPANY LIMITED

as Executor under your will. Call upon the competent services of our Officers to assist you in the preparation of your will and the arrangement of your affairs.

Head Office: PRUDENTIAL TRUST BLDG., Montreal
Branches: Halifax, St. John, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Vancouver, London, Eng.

Toronto City Manager Wanted

The Empire Life Insurance Company

offers a Liberal Salary and Commission Contract for a High-Grade Business Producer and Agency Organizer, who will be given an unusual opportunity to make good in a big way. Applications will be treated confidentially if desired.

Apply in person or by letter to the Head Office of the Company,—

12 Wellington St. East, Toronto.

J. H. MULHOLLAND, Supt. of Agencies.

Brooks Steam Motors, Ltd.

(Continued from Page 13)

reduced by deducting the \$42,500 first mortgage bonds still unpaid of the \$50,000 item. This view is further reinforced by noting that the capital surplus is swollen by an item of \$106,286.97 arising from a REVALUATION OF THE COMPANY'S ASSETS.

The current assets showed bank accounts on December 31st last as follows: Stratford \$904.82; Bank of Montreal (at Stratford, I think) \$56,242.79; Bank of Montreal, Toronto, \$1,572.75; First National Bank, Detroit, \$1,794.13; People's Bank, Buffalo, \$50,848.63; Canada Trust Company, Toronto, \$35,000; Canada Permanent, \$100,000 debentures. This situation may have changed radically in the four months since December. An amount of \$391,103.26 is shown as due from "subscribers and underwriters," that is, from Brooks Securities, Ltd., and from another fiscal Company controlled by Brooks Banking Service Corporation. The balance sheet shows an amount of \$734,630 preference shares subscribed for and partly paid. Money was also received in some cases in the sale of part of the 500,000 shares of common stock without par value by the device of selling the shares in units which included both preference and common shares. There is also shown an item of \$405,114.63 for finished cars, parts, supplies on hand, but the late General Manager told the meeting of three hundred protesting shareholders who met in the King Edward Hotel recently that that item is much smaller now.

MR. F. W. Wegenast, Toronto barrister, as reported in the Toronto "Telegram" of April 23rd made the following statement in part at the same meeting:

"I understand that a large part of the cost of forming and operating a subsidiary taxicab company has been charged against your company. I understand this subsidiary company, another Brooks Company, paid only \$1,500 each for these taxicabs although the cost was \$2,500 each. I understand that not more than 140 Brooks steam motors have been manufactured because Mr. Brooks does not believe in the policy of selling them. Remember, he is a promoter and not a manufacturer. I believe these taxicabs have been employed for the purpose of selling stock in the company, as a friend of mine got into one and was immediately spoken to by the driver on the subject of buying the company's stock."

"I do not know whether you understand the true position. I think most of you paid around \$135 for one unit consisting of ten preference and ten common shares of Brooks Steam Motors, Limited, and of these proceeds the company got \$75 and Mr. Brooks got the rest."

"Shareholders have seen a million dollars of their money tied up in fictitious assets," cried a shareholder.

The "Telegram" report proceeds as follows:

Mr. Wegenast repeated that Mr. Brooks was forming another company in United States, and certain of the assets of the Canadian company had been sent there. It had been announced to the company also last year that all the shares of Brooks Steam Motors were sold, but this was not true because recently \$12,100 of preference stock had been subscribed for by two companies operated by O. J. Brooks, of which \$400,000 had been taken by Banking Service Corporation. He stated also that a lot of original buyers of shares of Brooks Steam Motors had fallen down on payments, their stock had been resold by the company or by Brooks, and probably another commission earned on that, and he did not know whether the proceeds went into the treasury of the company or not.

After sinking a fortune in making steam motors, Mr. Wegenast stated the former general manager had told him the company was not going to continue making the sedan type they had started. They were getting on to a new type. The lawyer thought there might be a chance for success for the company commercially, as he had been told some of the patents were of value.

But as for past performance, he thought they could write off the bulk of what had been charged up as development expense in producing the car.

"Does the law allow Mr. Brooks to take the patents and money and books of the Canadian company over to Buffalo?" a shareholder demanded.

"That is a question," replied the lawyer, who then told shareholders they should have their own board to control and administer the company. He told also how shareholders of Toronto Finance Company had, through the courts, forced O. J. Brooks to give back 550,000 shares of that company which had been taken in promotion period by Banking Service Corporation, a Brooks company.

"Excuse me, but can the Canadian company be carried off in this way to Buffalo?" asked another shareholder.

The reply was that Mr. Brooks was probably taking the assets over there to make a good showing in American banking circles, but that the funds were still in the name of the Canadian company.

O. J. Brooks also visited "The Telegram" offices and made the following characteristic statement:

"I am sorry that the papers are making any mention whatever of the so-called shareholders' meeting held last night, as it was organized by discharged employees, against one of whom we are instituting legal proceedings. These men have been busy circulating false and damaging statements injurious to the interests of shareholders. There is nothing for the shareholders to be alarmed about. A well-recognized firm of auditors has completed an examination of the books



PROMPT AND ACCURATE ACCOUNTING

PROMPT and accurate accounting to those entitled of all financial transactions, is one of the important functions of a Trustee.

At this Corporation's Head Office and Branches, the accounts of our clients are carefully kept by a staff trained for the purpose and at regular intervals in the year, beneficiaries of trustees and estates under our care, promptly receive statements of their accounts, together with a cheque for the funds to which they are entitled. They are thus relieved of any worry or anxiety about the income for their support and maintenance.

ments of their accounts, together with a cheque for the funds to which they are entitled. They are thus relieved of any worry or anxiety about the income for their support and maintenance.

Name this Corporation as the Executor and Trustee of your Will. Your beneficiaries will appreciate your foresight in appointing a Trustee who is both accountable and financially responsible. Ask for our Booklet on Wills.

Assets under Administration exceed \$159,000,000.00.

THE TORONTO GENERAL TRUSTS CORPORATION

Established 1882

HON. N. W. ROWELL, K.C., LL.D., President
W. G. WATSON, General Manager
Toronto Ottawa Winnipeg Saskatoon Vancouver

and papers of Brooks Steam Motors, Ltd., and their report will be presented at the regular annual meeting of shareholders, Friday, April 29, at Stratford.

"Important announcements will be made at that meeting with regard to the progress made in the manufacture and sale of cars, the development of new products and the programme for the coming year. I wish to contradict the statement circulated among our shareholders, greatly to their alarm, that the factory at Stratford is to be discontinued. At no time has this been the intention of the management. Production will be continued at Stratford. It has been stated that Brooks Steam Motors, Inc., headquarters, Buffalo, is being financed with money of Brooks Steam Motors, Limited, and that the assets of the Canadian company are being removed from Canada. This statement is false."

"The American company is financing itself and is not being financed directly or indirectly by the Canadian company. It has been stated that the money of the Canadian company have been transferred to Buffalo banks for wrongful purposes."

"This is false. It is true that we have deposits in Buffalo and also in Detroit, these being in the name of Brooks Steam Motors, Ltd., having been carried there for period of from two to three years. This is good business practice followed by Canadian companies finding it advisable to have checking accounts in the States for purchases made in the States. When there are surplus funds beyond checking requirements they are transferred to the savings account where they draw 4 per cent. interest."

"The meeting last night was in the nature of a trouble-making campaign, organized, as stated before, by discharged employees and a solicitor, for the purpose of disturbing shareholders and securing proxies. The management has nothing to fear, as the interests of the shareholders have been safeguarded in every possible way."

Quebec Southern Power Corporation Extends

FRANCHISES have been obtained recently by the Quebec Southern Power Corporation from the Parish of St. Benoit and from St. Placide in Two Mountains County. Extension of service to these communities has already commenced.

Besides enlarging the scope of its operations, these new lines will traverse a rich territory and, what is of more importance, will extend the system to navigable water on the Lake of Two Mountains, a few miles east of Carillon.

Upon completion of these extensions, the corporation will be serving a total of 46 communities.

By the close of the present year hydro plants with a capacity of over 250,000 h.p. will be installed on the Winnipeg River, Manitoba—a remarkable growth in 20 years. When the River is fully developed about three times this amount of power will be available, so that the city of Winnipeg and district may hope to enjoy the advantages of low-cost power for some time to come before the market, having absorbed all the power available on this river, will have to seek further afield to increase its energy supply.

The International Utilities Corporation, through one of its Canadian subsidiaries, has closed a contract with the Union Oil Co. of California, for the drilling of a deep test well in its 17,000-acre tract in the Viking field, Alberta, according to an announcement made by P. M. Chandler, President of the International Co.

New York Steam Corporation

5% First Mortgage Gold Bonds

Due May 1, 1931

Principal and interest (May 1 and November 1) payable in New York. Coupon bonds in denominations of \$500 and \$1000, registerable as to principal only. Redeemable as a whole, or in part, either at the option of the Corporation or by the Sinking Fund, on any interest date, at 105 on or before May 1, 1948, and at 100 thereafter.

The New York Steam Corporation, the largest company of its kind in the United States, supplies steam for heating and power purposes in leading business and residential sections of the city of New York. Over 1850 buildings are furnished steam by the Corporation. The above bonds are strongly secured, and the Company has an excellent record of earnings. A circular giving full particulars will be furnished upon request.

Price 97½ and interest, to yield about 5.18%
(Subject to prior sale and change in price)

The National City Company Limited

Head Office—St. James and St. Peter Streets—Montreal
10 King Street East TORONTO 204 Blackburn Building OTTAWA 71 St. Peter Street QUEBEC 214

Automobile and Piano Paper Purchased

MANUFACTURERS' FINANCE CORPORATION LIMITED

MONTREAL

TORONTO:—FEDERAL BUILDING

We wish to announce the opening, on May 1st, of an office in KITCHENER, ONT.

under the management of

Mr. H. C. Coughtry

The opening of this, our twelfth office, marks a further important extension of a service which offers to investors more than the usual facilities for the purchase, sale or valuation of securities.

JOHNSTON AND WARD

14 King Street East, Toronto
171 St. James Street, Montreal

Members: Montreal Stock Exchange, Toronto Stock Exchange, Montreal Curb Market, Chicago Board of Trade, Winnipeg Grain Exchange.

Montreal: Rherbrooke Moncton London, Ont. St. John's, N.B. Kingston Sydney, N.S. Halifax



SATURDAY NIGHT

WOMEN'S SECTION



TORONTO, CANADA, APRIL 30, 1927



PERSIS LEIZA
Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Bruce H. Rowland, of Grand Rapids, Mich., and granddaughter of Mr. and Mrs. Rowland, of Stinson St., Hamilton, Ontario.



LLOYD
Son of Mr. and Mrs. K. E. Graburn, and grandson of Mr. and Mrs. M. L. Davies, of South Drive, Rosedale.



MARGARET RUTH
Daughter of Dr. Charles Fenwick, M.C., and Mrs. Fenwick, of Toronto.
—Photo by Ashby and Crispin.

The Peace Time Patriotism of Florence Nightingale

By Adelaide M. Plumtree

ON AUGUST the thirteenth, nineteen hundred and ten, in the ninetieth year of her age, Florence Nightingale died, only four years before the outbreak of the Great War. To thousands of those who read the announcement of her death in the daily press came the thought, "Why, I thought she died long ago—just after the Crimean War"—so completely had she become a legend even in her lifetime!

More than half a century had elapsed since "The Lady of the Lamp" crept modestly back to England, eluding with difficulty the welcoming bands of the Guards' Regiments and the "official receptions" which her soul loathed. She said that she needed rest, and that when her health was restored she might be strong enough to stand the strain of public recognition. But that time never came. A serious affection of the heart and a neurasthenic condition rendered necessary an almost complete withdrawal from the routine of ordinary life; and so, for more than fifty years, Florence Nightingale lived the life of an invalid. The Crimean Campaign was, in truth, the "Great Divide" between the irksome monotony of a daily round of trifling duties in a wealthy home and a long period of seclusion in a sickroom. For less than four years, Florence Nightingale lived in the spotlight of publicity, then slipped back into the obscurity from which she had emerged at the call of duty, and the general public lost sight of her.

But few office desks were as importantly busy as the invalid writing pad on which Miss Nightingale pencilled her notes of advice or invitation; and an interview with Miss Nightingale ranked only second—if second—to a royal audience, with those who were happy enough to obtain it. Her body, indeed, lay on the invalid's couch, but her indomitable soul—her will, her intellect—went marching on.

Realizing that the Crimean War had placed her upon a pinnacle of power, Florence Nightingale deliberately set herself to the task of capitalizing her success for the welfare of her fellow citizens. On her side, whenever she chose to invoke their aid, were all the best elements of the life of her country, from Queen Victoria who had not hesitated to wish that Miss Nightingale could take charge of the War Office ("she has such a clear head") down to the humblest private soldier who had watched her shadow pass through the wards of the hospital at Scutari; but she rarely needed to call out her reserves. Through her romantic friendship with Sidney Herbert, the Secretary for War, who had pressed her into public service, she penetrated into the innermost sanctuary of political power; and Cabinet Ministers and Viceroy awaited her convenience to receive them. Famous journalists, like Kinglake and Harriet Martineau; scholars, like Jowett of Balliol; poets, like Clough; philanthropists, like Shaftesbury sought her opinion and valued her advice; she corresponded with the leaders of every movement for social reform often forcefully disagreeing with their proposals. If ever there were a manifestation of "the power behind the throne", it is to be found in the records of the last fifty years of Florence Nightingale's life.

It is obvious that the possession of such irresponsible power might be fraught with danger in the hands of an unprincipled or unwise person; but in the hands of Florence Nightingale, it became a weapon to be used in the promotion of projects that she deemed to be of supreme importance to the welfare of the community. In the Crimea, she had demonstrated the tenacity of purpose with which she could pursue an end; and it is of the greatest interest to consider the nature of the schemes upon which she concentrated her attention after the close of her war service, bringing to their support her prestige and her personality.

First in her plans, as in her affection, were her beloved soldiers. During the Crimean Campaign, she had instituted every form of the voluntary service which we now describe as "Red Cross Work" or "Soldiers' Comforts", and contrived to organize them even when she was also, as Matron-in-Chief, in charge of the Military Hospital Nursing Service. Her well-balanced intelligence could appreciate alike the functions of volunteer service and official organization, but she realized that the fundamental service required from her in peace was not the

building up of a voluntary system of relief for the distressed or disabled, but the reformation of abuses inherent in the military system itself.

The Lady of the Lamp became the Lady of the Searchlight. She turned its revealing ray upon the insanitary barracks where typhoid and other diseases were bred through dirt and improper food; her soldiers must be housed and fed under sanitary and comfortable conditions, both in peace and war. She illuminated Reports of officials and Commissions which had lain for years in the pigeonholes of War Office officials who had hoped that they were forgotten and that "no action taken" would be their epitaph. Its light fell upon "the filthy bazaars of India" in which the British army in India sought its amusements and too often found its death. She used the extraordinary results achieved in the Crimea by the in-

She realized that civil and military hospitals might prove only death-traps to the patients without a scientific system of nursing, and with characteristic thoroughness, she set to work to lay the foundation of nursing as a profession. Yet she never permitted herself or her nurses to forget that the true nurse needs a sense of vocation as well as systematic training, and so created the great tradition which has ennobled and enriched the nursing service. Miss Nightingale even foresaw the function of the trained nurse in preventive or public health work. She advocated the employment of district nurses as "health teachers" and included a scheme for training midwives in the general programme for the health of the community. The planning and management of hospitals interested her greatly. The "pavilions" of St. Thomas' Hospital record the triumph of Miss Nightingale as "the pioneer of the first Red Cross movement".

Henri Dunant, the founder of the organized Red Cross Societies, stated publicly, that he had found his inspiration in the example of Miss Nightingale, in the Crimea. Her connection with the first Red Cross movement—having for its object the alleviation of suffering in war—has always been recognized; it is therefore peculiarly interesting to trace, in the later period of her life, an extraordinarily accurate foreshadowing of the second phase of the Red Cross Movement, generally known as its "peacetime programme". Florence Nightingale did not hesitate to employ the prestige and position won in war in the attempt to ameliorate conditions of civil life and would most certainly have approved the policy which the League of Red Cross Societies for service in peace has been built. She saw the importance of trained nursing, and even of public health nursing, in a programme for the promotion of health and laid down the lines upon which such programmes have usually been carried out. The idea of the Junior Red Cross as a method of health propaganda was implicit in her Indian plans; her "Notes on Nursing" might, with advantage, be used as a supplementary textbook in Home Nursing Classes; and her experience in organizing order out of chaos in Scutari gives many valuable hints for the proper procedure in emergencies and disasters. The example of Florence Nightingale which inspired the first Red Cross Movement has been also the guiding star of the second: her indomitable spirit is still serving with those who are "carrying on" in the peacetime programme of the Red Cross.

My Friend

He welcomes me when I come home,
The blackcap in the tree,
"Does peace still rule our woods?" I say,
"Yes! Yes! It's here," says he.

"Oh Spring is sweet, is sweet, is sweet,
And Spring is coming now,
And I will sing, will sing, will sing,
Across the empty hough."

My home lies in a dell of gold,
The gorse stands ten feet high,
A sunlit circle where he sings
Under the April sky.

"I greet! I greet! I greet!" he cries,
"The wallflowers wet with rain,
Delight! Delight! The birds are here,
And you are here again."

I walk beside the blackthorn lace
With heart too full for speech,
Dive down the valley where he sings
That joins the hidden beach.

He calls me through the budding green,
And I can hear above
The sea's deep boom around the cliff,
His joyful song of love.

"I'm glad! It's sweet! It's sweet! You've come.
Stay here! It's sweet! Stay here!
And I will sing, will sing, will sing
The morning of the year."

—Trevor Blakeston

Rondeau—Beyond the Sea

Beyond the sea lie Carcassonne and Spain,
Capri and Prague, and that Etruscan plain
Whose speech is sealed in mystery—a screen
Of rough and curving water lifts between
Their beauty and our eyes that eastward strain.

Here on these shores beside the sunning main,
The towns and towers we know beseech in vain:
"Could there be lands more ancient and serene
Beyond the sea?"

Eternally within the restless brain
Fata Morgana murmurs her refrain:
"The distant valley glows more wildly green,
A light more golden gilds the towers unseen,
And moons more warmly wax, more slowly wane,
Beyond the sea!"

—Agnes Kendrick Gray.



A CHARMING YOUNG CANADIAN MOTHER AND HER BEAUTIFUL CHILDREN
Mrs. Stuart Russell-Jarvis, of Douglas Drive, Rosedale, Toronto, with—from left to right—Anne aged four, John aged seven, Gregor, Blair and Geoffrey, two-year-old triplets, and Peter aged five years. Two of the triplets—on either side of Mrs. Jarvis, have wonderful golden curls and blue eyes, while the splendid boy on her knee is of fine build, and all are in superb health.

production of sanitary and hygienic measures, when the mortality of the sick soldiers had been reduced from 60 per cent to a rate lower than that obtaining among the healthy troops in barracks at home—as a lever for advocating similar measures in the military hospitals in Great Britain; it was the most complete experiment ever made in army hygiene; and it became the basis of a reform of the army medical service. Such was the peacetime service of Florence Nightingale to her beloved soldiers.

When pressed to give some "relics and representations" of the Crimean war to a Diamond Jubilee Exhibition in London, Miss Nightingale wrote, "The relics and representations of the Crimean War! What are they? They are, first, the tremendous lessons we have had to learn from its tremendous blunders and ignorances. And, next, they are Trained Nurses and the progress of Hygiene. These are the 'representations' of the Crimean War." It is remarkable that she used the "Nightingale Fund" of £44,000, subscribed by a grateful Empire, for the establishment of a school of nursing at St. Thomas' Hospital, on the banks of the Thames, rather than for any purpose directly connected with the army. Her own early struggles to secure training and the difficulties which she had encountered as matron-in-chief, had convinced her of the necessity of this reform; and her searchlight revealed wards of hospitals where Betsy Prig and Sairey Gamp still reigned supreme. Her little volume, "Notes on Nursing" ranks with her "Notes on the Army" as a textbook upon which was based a reformation.

gale's theory of building hospitals in "blocks" or "units", instead of in masses like Netley Hospital on Southampton Water; the curative value of sunlight was a new doctrine when Miss Nightingale preached it!

The presence of the British Army in India was, doubtless, the original cause of Miss Nightingale's interest in a country upon which she never set foot, but her most advanced public health measures were framed for the amelioration of conditions in that country. She recognized that India was a continent of villages in which were to be found a few great cities, and it was towards the hygiene of the villages that she directed her suggestions of reform. She interviewed each successive Viceroy and Secretary of State for India on the necessity of an elementary system of drainage and of a supply of pure water. She advocated the organization of a "corps" of "sanitary missionaries", armed with health literature, adapted to men, women and children, who should travel among the country villages preaching the gospel of good health. She saw the schools as strategic points in this movement, and wrote in 1858, with regard to this campaign, "Give me the schools of a country and I care not who makes its laws." Health teaching was suggested as a proper subject for the technical schools and "the science of health at home" was included in the community health programme.

In June, 1907, an international conference of Red Cross Societies met in London; and Queen Alexandra, in a royal message to the Conference spoke of Miss Nightingale as "the pioneer of the first Red Cross movement".

GOOD LOOKING SHOES THAT ARE COMFORTABLE



"DIANA"
Marsalla Kid
Black Kid
Rose Blush Kid
Patent Leather

A Comfortable and Restful Shoe

THERE'S real comfort in this light and pretty Cantilever cut-out Oxford. We have it in colors and in black. You'll admire its lightness, its smartness and its fine quality. It hugs the arch, fits snugly in the heel and permits foot freedom. This is the season to enjoy —

COMFORT through FLEXIBILITY in the

Cantilever Shoe

CANTILEVER SHOE SHOPS

TORONTO, 7 Queen St. E., at York.
HAMILTON, 8 John St. W., at King.
OTTAWA, Jackson Bldg., cor. Bank & Slater.
MONTREAL, Cattle Bldg., St. Catherine & Stanley Sts.
PORT ARTHUR, McNulty's Ltd.
SUDBURY, F. M. Stafford, Ltd.

WINNIPEG, Hudson's Bay Co.
REGINA, The Shoe Store Ltd.
SASKATOON, Royal Shoe Store.
EDMONTON, Hudson's Bay Co.
CALGARY, Hudson's Bay Co.
VANCOUVER, Hudson's Bay Co.
VICTORIA, Hudson's Bay Co.
SIAMSTON, Ludlow Bros.
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The Weekly Burden

WEEKLY—fifty-two times a year—a year in and year out—the burden of Ironing Day rests on the shoulders of someone in your household.

Someone—perhaps you—must stand for hours—lifting—dragging—pushing a heavy, hot iron over a seemingly endless number of sprinkled pieces.

It is a burden that need not be yours. Thousands of women have found a new way—the easy, quick and better Simplex way—of doing the weekly ironing.

In one effortless hour the Simplex Ironer will iron the whole week's wash. You sit comfortably at the Simplex—in go the pieces—you merely guide them through. They come out as though by magic—beautifully ironed, better than you can do them by hand.

Before another Tuesday brings the usual weekly burden let us show you the Simplex way. It costs so little—it saves so much.

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AT THE moment the new Budget is occupying the thoughts and, in many cases, the pens of the majority. Money has to be raised somehow, but everyone groans at thought of any more taxation, direct or indirect. None but those who live in England appear to have the least idea of the way in which the part of this population expected to pay taxes does pay. Airlily the French tell us that they too are taxed, but they themselves also tell us that these taxes are

scrapping of two departments, announced by Mr. Churchill, is a step in the right direction.

LORD BURNHAM, who is a loyal friend and admirer of Canada, said some nice things lately at the All-Canada Dinner where the menu consisted entirely of Canadian products, and also called attention to the great need in Canada for more immigrants of British stock. Lord Burnham did not think England could spare enough



PRINCESS MARY WITH THE ROYAL SCOTS
As Colonel-in-Chief of the Royal Scots Princess Mary recently spent a day in Edinburgh with them and performed several ceremonies, the principal of which was the opening of the memorial gateway to Glencairn Barracks. The picture shows H.R.H. planting a tree at the Barracks.

not collected and paid as they are in England. It is one thing to impose a tax, and another to make people pay it, and there is no comparison between the two countries when it comes to paying up and going on paying.

The Income Tax is a weight on the minds and purses of many, and the numerous taxes which have cropped up from time to time, such as entertainment tax, silk tax, etc., etc., serve to keep in the public mind that we are paying heavily for the war and for the money lent to Allies. Now the long expected Budget speech has been made, and Mr. Winston Churchill proposes to raise the prices of tobacco, wines, matches, and table crockery by taxing these necessities—or luxuries, according as you regard them.

NATURALLY the Chancellor of the Exchequer would have been in a better position as regards the Budget had it not been for the general strike of last year, which meant an enormous loss to the country.

In the course of his speech Mr. Churchill said that the injury done to trade was so great, that the profits for the year were £150,000,000 below the original expectations. Moreover, it may interest Canadians to hear that during the five years since the agreement was made, Great Britain has paid the United States in respect of war debt, £162,000,000. Is not that something of which to be proud? Furthermore, the Chancellor of the Exchequer said that against the annual payments of £33,000,000 to the United States we had received from German reparation payments, and from the Allies, £8,500,000 in 1925; £17,500,000 in 1926; and next year should receive £25,000,000. The deficiency to be borne by the British taxpayer is no less than £110,000,000. If you turn that into dollars you will have some idea of the colossal amounts which the poor taxpayer has to hand over to the authorities.

It is agreeable to read, however, that when wines and tableware are taxed the Empire goods are to have a preference still.

A feature in the Budget is the proposed income tax to be collected on all royalties paid to authors and dramatists not resident here. At present some of the popular writers, both of this country and of others, live abroad and do not pay on the royalties they receive. Several great successes in the theatrical world have coined money for their creators who were not taxed in this country on their gains. In taxing royalties, Great Britain will only be following the example of the United States which deducts income tax at the source, from the foreign writers and composers, and sees that they pay it.

What the country is anxious for, however, is for the Government to set an example of economy, and the

men trained in agriculture, but could send plenty of men only removed by one generation from work on the land who, with training and an opportunity would do well.

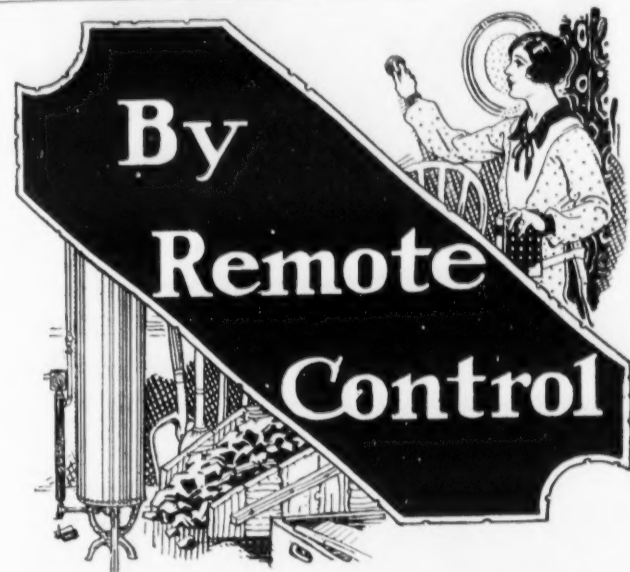
THE exhibition of the Imperial Gallery of Art, where the works of home artists as well as of those from the Dominions is shown, has received a mixed reception. The one thing that stands out in my mind is

that no one is waxing hysterical over the work sent from Canada. One or two papers did not mention the names of the Canadian artists at all. One or two more mourned that none of the work of The Seven was shown, and one or more charitably supposed that the Canadian art exhibition now being held in Paris had affected the home exhibition, which was probably the case. As I have not yet seen the Imperial Gallery of Art show I can say nothing at first hand, but I gather that it is a little disappointing. One caustic critic suggested that it was the home of the works that had not sold elsewhere, but that may be because he had had 'flu or something of the sort and was feeling peevish.

Reports are good of the Canadian exhibition in Paris for the benefit of artists wounded in the war. Arranged, as you doubtless know, by Mr. Eric Brown, director of the Canadian National Gallery, and Mr. Charles Gagnon, with the assistance of M. Charles Masson, of the Luxembourg. In a half column notice in "The Times" the correspondent mentions especially the two memorial exhibitions—that of James Willson Morrice and of Tom Thomson, Maurice Culen, C. A. Gagnon, Frank Hennessey and Alfred J. Casson are also mentioned.

I HAVE lately spent a few days in Folkestone, and there was reminded, as everyone must be who felt the war, of the long associations of that town with the struggle. The war memorial, of which I have written before, is to the memory not only of the Folkestone men, but to that of the many thousands who passed through the town on their way to the front, and how many never returned! Folkestone is looking prettier than ever, and many improvements have been made. A wonderful white pavilion, four floors altogether, is to be the home of music and dancing, and improved shelters, a zig-zag path, lined with rock gardens, and various other beauties, are ready to welcome visitors. But in the minds of many Canadians, Folkestone only means something connected with the war activities in which so large a number was engaged.

Mary MacLeod Moore



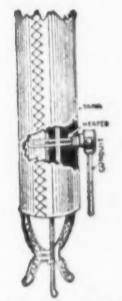
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A Watcher Explains
ONE of the Irish stories was told by Robert Martin, the brother of "Martin Ross":
At a ball given in a big country house near the family place at Ross the dancing was in a big room on the ground floor, and, though it was a bitterly cold night, Martin noticed the faces of a number of yokels glued to

the windows, watching the dancers for hours.
"What on earth keeps those poor half-clad devils standing there so long on a night like this?" he asked his host.
"Oh," said he, "I've just asked one old fellow that myself, and he replied, 'Sure, yer honor, we would travel any length to see the quality shtripped!'"

Browning and Ellen Terry
ROBERT BROWNING himself worshipped at the shrine of Ellen Terry:
Particularly one evening at some dinner at Greenwich did he yield to her fascination, and seemed quite annoyed, when returning, he found himself in a different carriage.
"How wonderfully young Miss Terry looks to-night," said someone.
"She has the gift of perpetual youth," "Why consider her age?" snorted the poet indignantly. "A woman is charming, witty, vivacious, brilliant—and you want to know her age!"

The Painter of His Age
Thomas Gainsborough, 1727-1788
"NATURE was his teacher, and the woods of Suffolk his academy." These words refer to the famous artist, Thomas Gainsborough, whose bicentenary will be observed in the spring of this year, at the town of Sudbury, Suffolk, where, in 1727, in Sepulchre Street, now renamed Gainsborough Street, the boy who was to become a famous portrait painter, first saw the light of day.

His father carried on business in the small market town as a maker of woollen crapes. His mother was of artistic temperament, and her skill in flower painting was considerable; this led her to encourage her son, Thomas, in the use of the pencil. At the age of ten it was said of him that he "had sketched every fine tree and picturesque cottage in Sudbury."

The first definite step in the career which was to prove so famous was taken when, at the age of fifteen, Gainsborough was sent to London to study etching under a French engraver. After further instruction under the portrait painter, Francis Hayman, he returned in 1745 to his native place, and began his career as a painter of portraits.

Soon after, Gainsborough met Margaret Burr, who was then only eighteen, and possessed of much charm and grace. She sat for her portrait, and after a brief courtship, married Gainsborough, who was one year her senior. At this period of his life, Gainsborough exhibited a wonderful attention to detail in his landscapes, and reached a degree of excellence in this direction which he never in later years approached. After some happy years in Ipswich, Gainsborough left Suffolk, and the artist opened a studio at Bath.

This can be described as the most important step in his life, for it was only a few months after that his studio became thronged with distinguished and wealthy patrons. Gainsborough's technique was equal to the demand which grew until he raised the prices for his work from 5 to 40 guineas for half-length portraits, and from 8 to 100 guineas for whole-length studies.

After acquiring considerable wealth at Bath, he left the West of England in the summer of 1774 and rented a portion of Schomburg House, London. Shortly after he received Royal recognition, and to the end of his career he retained, and somewhat monopolized, the favor of the Court.

Gainsborough was no less popular with the public, and his sitters in London included Sheridan, Burke, Johnson, Canning, and Mrs. Siddons. His only serious rival to the title of "The greatest portrait painter of the day" was Sir Joshua Reynolds. In view of the popularity of his portraits it seems strange that in London, as previously in Bath, his landscapes were practically unsalable. Gainsborough was one of the foundation members of the Royal Academy, being one of the original thirty-six elected in 1768; but he did not take a very active interest in the business of the institution and, after a difference of opinion in 1784, he withdrew his pictures, and subsequently held exhibitions of his work in his own house.

In 1788, his health became undermined by a malignant growth in the neck, which proved fatal on August 2 of the same year. His burial in Kew Churchyard marked the end of a distinguished career and a charming personality.

A statue and the house in which he was born are two of his memorials, and such well-known masterpieces as "The Blue Boy", "Mrs. Siddons", and "The Market Cart", will preserve his name to posterity and serve to keep ever fresh the memory of one who so greatly enhanced the reputation of English art.

Change

We know, we who have wandered,
How soft she calls,
She, the wild nameless lover,
Whose word enraptures,
Whose nod is utterly law,
And at whose sigh
Duty and wealth and passion
Go empty by.

Perhaps we may see her sign
Watching a bird:
Or in the sob of a waver
Her voice is heard;
Her kiss comes, echoed to us
As the storm stills,
And her smile has set aflame
The far off hills.

Till suddenly a whisper
Fluttering by,
Tells of the smell of wood-smoke,
And then, . . . Good-bye!
She beckons, and we follow
From range to range,
And we, who know not her name,
We call her Change.

—A. R. W.

Lucia thinks happiness consists in state;
She weds an idiot—but she eats on plate.



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New Silk Hosiery in shades that blend with or match your shoes.
\$1.50 \$2.00 \$2.50

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THE smartest costume can be no smarter than its shoes—but even a less costly frock can be elevated far beyond its modest price by the right shoes.

The smart strap-sandal pictured this week will add to the smartness of your spring gown.

Black, Satin or Patent \$11.00
Grey, White or Pastel Kid \$11.50

Silvia
Who is Silvia? What is she?
That all our swains commend her?
Holy, fair, and wise is she;
The heavens such grace did lend her,
That she might admired be.

Is she kind, as she is fair?
For beauty lives with kindness;
Love doth to her eyes repair,
To help him of his blindness;
And, being help'd, inhabits there.

Then to Silvia let us sing,
That Silvia is exelling;
She excels each mortal thing
Upon the dull earth dwelling:
To her let us garlands bring.
—Shakespeare.



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There is no flame or fire, just clean heat. Therefore there is no soot to get on the bottoms of the pots and pans. Washing up after cooking is not the task it used to be.

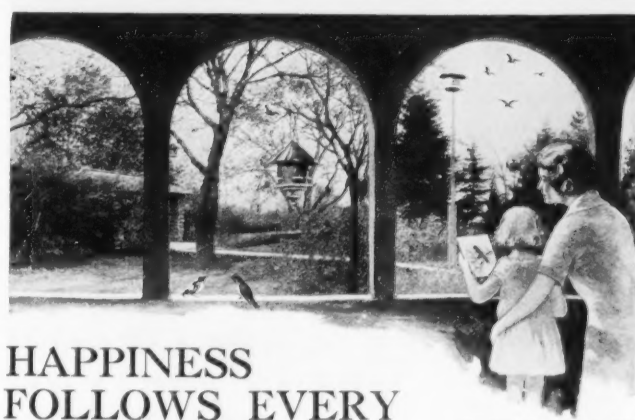
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This beautiful house with its specially ventilated gables, porches and other detailed details has proven a sure lure for these most useful and fascinating birds. A large house size 10x12x24. 27 inches, copper roof, including 2 1/2" x 1/2" zinc lining and lowering low only \$20.00. Without zinc \$18.00. Others as low as \$10.00.



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This fascinating book, "Your Bird Friends and How to Win Them," sent to anyone who loves our beautiful songbirds. Full of things you should know. Based on a lifetime of close bird life study.

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Equipped with a few simple feeds (as described in free book) lures songsters from the whole neighborhood. Automatically refills like a weather-vane to protect birds from storm. Size 10x12x24. Includes everything. 2 1/2" zinc \$8.50. With copper roof \$11.00.

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This beautiful bath is not only an ornament to any garden, but is the only one where knowledge of the bird's habits, taste and preference have been considered. In designing a bath, due to the birds' enjoyment and use. Complete with 2 1/2" zinc. Price \$20.00. Without zinc \$14.00.



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Seven days—or a month—in Jasper National Park will give you a new idea of Canada's greatness—and a vacation of perfect enjoyment as well. In the heart of the Canadian Rockies on the shore of beautiful Lac Beauvert nestles Jasper Park Lodge and all about are gigantic mountain ranges that out-rival the Alps in picturesque grandeur. There is a new thrill to out-door sports—mountain climbing, motoring, golf, tennis, swimming or hiking—splendid hotel comforts too.

Take a trip to the Pacific Coast if time permits. New sights await you at every turn of the rails—scenery that will hold you spellbound from Jasper to Vancouver and the Coast. A specially delightful ocean sail may be planned from Vancouver, through the Scenic Seas to Prince Rupert, and from there to Alaska, land of the Northern Lights. All these tours are comparatively inexpensive. Full information including booklets, itineraries, fares, etc., may be procured from any Canadian National Railways Agent.



Pyorrhea penalizes 4 out of every 5

What a grim penalty Pyorrhea exacts for neglect! It spreads its poison through the system, undermines health, destroys precious youth. And four persons out of every five after forty (and thousands younger) get caught in its relentless grip.

But you need never fear Pyorrhea. Go to your dentist at least twice a year. And start using Forhan's for the Gums.

Used regularly and in time, Forhan's prevents Pyorrhea or checks its vicious course. It firms the gums and keeps them healthy. It protects teeth and keeps them white.

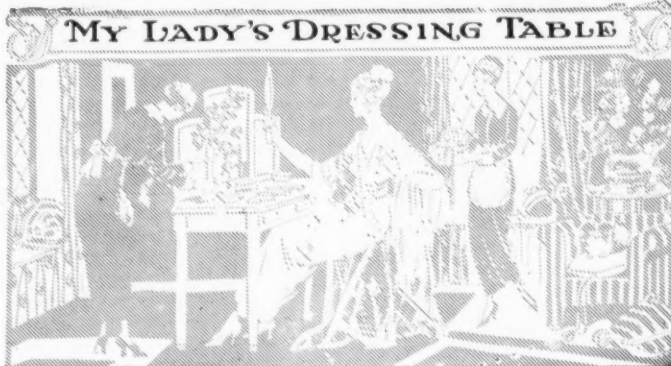
It is the formula of R. J. Forhan, D. D. S., and contains Forhan's Pyorrhea Liquid, used by dentists everywhere. Safeguard your health! Start using Forhan's regularly morning and night. Teach your children the same good habit. Play safe—get a tube today. At all druggists, 35c and 60c.

Forhan's for the gums

MORE THAN A TOOTH PASTE... IT CHECKS PYORRHEA

You can be sure of this

Thousands are keeping breath sweet and fresh this new way. We promise you'll never go back to ordinary mouthwashes that only conceal unpleasant breath with embarrassing odors of their own after you have used Forhan's Antiseptic Refreshment. Try it.



DORIS is a woman who is always asking questions about your favorite this and that, or about whether you would rather run a tea room in Amsterdam or a tea plantation in Ceylon. She would be a fortune to those extremely modern papers which rejoice in puzzles and conundrums and articles beginning "why." In a mood for comparisons the other day, she asked: "Where do you like to have meals?"

"In the dining-room, I suppose," was my somewhat bewildered reply.

Ridgely Lakes and were looking out over a misty stretch of pool, when the setting sun suddenly threw a shaft of crimson across the west and turned that pool to a lake aflame. Two girls across the aisle had been talking of the virtues of a permanent wave and the best kind of cream to use as a base for powder. One of them leaned across to look at the western sky and gasped "Gladys, look at that! It's just a glory." Gladys looked—and there was silence in that car for the space of three minutes. The crimson slowly faded, the sky



ALL RUBBER FASHIONS DEFY ALL WEATHERS

Some of the most interesting exhibits at the Drapery Exhibition, held at the Royal Agricultural Hall, London, England, were specimens of rubber clothing and millinery. The girl in the photograph is wearing a rubber-proofed cloth coat and picture hat and is carrying a rubber parasol and a bouquet of rubber flowers in natural colors. The whole outfit gives no clue as to the nature of the material used, and the wearer could attend any open-air function such as a garden party with no qualms as to the weather. The foliage over the door is also of rubber.

"Well, I like them outdoors. Long ago, when I was visiting among the German mountains, we used to ride up the mountainside and have breakfast in a picturesque little inn. It was the best coffee I ever tasted. But to enjoy dinner at its best was to eat it on the balcony of a little hotel I know in the south of France."

"In other words, you ate the sky and the sea and all the choice bits of scenery."

"I suppose the climate and the color of the Mediterranean had something to do with it. Some day," said Doris, clasping her hands, "I'm going back to live there."

"To tell you the truth, Doris," I said slowly, "I'd rather have dinner in a dining-car than anywhere else on earth."

"A dining-car?" echoed Doris scornfully. "Have you any soul at all?"

"I don't know. Anyway, my soul has never worried me—and that's more than most people can say."

"When did you enjoy a meal on a diner?" asked Doris. "It's the most prosaic repast on earth."

"That's all you know about it. The first time was when I went to Muskoka for the very first summer—more than twenty years ago—and I had the most delicious broiled salmon and raspberry short-cake just as we were nearing the blue waters of Lake Simcoe."

"That sounds like a little bit of all right," said Doris. "But can you enjoy it yet?"

"Of course I can. My tonsils may be gone, my appendix may be temperamental—but I had a thrill just this Easter from dinner in the Northland. We had left the district of the

turned the cold steel-blue of the north and we came back to earth and the most delicious deep apple pie."

"It must have been worth while," said Doris. "But why did you go to Ottawa instead of Atlantic City?"

"Because I prefer my own country? I don't care for a suburb of Samaria, thank you, even if it is set with diamonds and rope of pearls. Besides, Peggy was in Ottawa."

"What did you and Peggy do?" asked Doris.

"We went shopping on Saturday and bought shoes and chocolates and had luncheon at the Chateau. Then we took a car and went to Rockcliffe and bought daffodils and pink hyacinths. Then we came back and sat in Major Hill Park and absorbed the sunlight."

"Is Peggy Irish, too?" asked Doris coldly.

"Peggy was born in Galway and has cheeks like roses and believes that money was made to spend and life was made to live."

"It seems to me that you saw too many sunsets. What did you have to drink with that deep apple pie?"

"The purest coffee that ever came out of Arabia and was poured from a slender little coffee-pot."

"That's all very well," said Doris—but I have my suspicions."

Suspicion, by the way, has not yet been taxed by the King Government. So, we may have all the suspicion we like.

THIS is the time of year when we get all kinds of startling information about what we are going to wear during the coming season. I don't mean from the fashion writers, who know their job, but from all kinds of

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The Premier Duplex is the double action cleaner. It has strong suction and a motor-driven brush. They work together and get *all* the dirt in half the time.

And the Premier Duplex keeps its own youthful efficiency through long years. With ball bearings in both motor and brush, it never needs oiling. It is always ready to do your bidding!

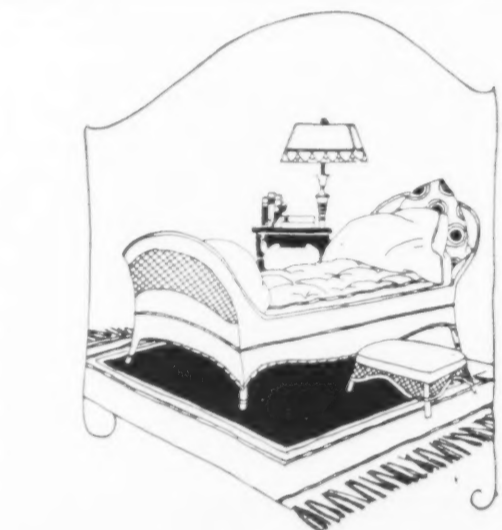
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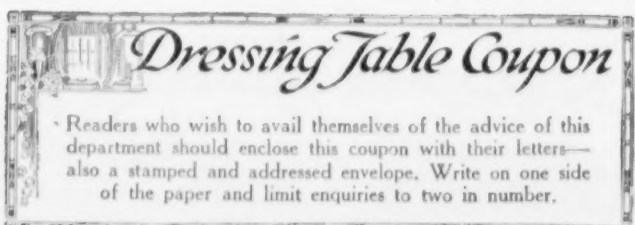
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The Old French Court

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CLEAR EYES

are a business asset

Clear, bright eyes make a far better impression than do those which are dull and bloodshot. A few drops of harmless Murine will quickly clear up bloodshot eyes resulting from over-use, late hours or exposure to wind and dust.

MURINE
FOR YOUR EYES

irresponsible people. Here are a few fashion hints taken at random. Knee breeches cut to Court pattern, but without an inch of unnecessary fullness, are the latest idea for women's wear in ballrooms. There is something most intriguing about the "cut to Court pattern" touch. It will just give the necessary *cachet* of course. Then the business end of our pyjama suits are to be no longer trousers, either baggy or straight, but plain unvarnished "shorts". Can this be anti-woman propaganda by any chance? I can see no other reason

is no wonder that Ottawa has given us three of our best poets. Our capital is a beautiful city—and never lovelier than in the month of April, when the politicians cease from troubling and the citizens are at rest. I have sent you the list of creams as requested, and would especially recommend the first on the list. However, we live in an age which is plentifully blessed with face creams—and most of them are harmless.

Mary. You have the most beautiful name of all—and it is well that the world has tired of such nicknames as "Minnie" and "Mamie" and has gone back to the original. I am sorry for any girl of eighteen who is afflicted with pimples; but you really should look after internal conditions and see to it that all waste matter is duly eliminated from the system. Yeast and milk of magnesia will play a kindly part here, and I am sure that the pimples will depart as soon as digestion is working properly. I am sending you a list of creams and lotions which should prove of benefit. But try the yeast first of all.

Valerie

Women Polo Players

ALTHOUGH it is one of the most strenuous of sports and contains a fair element of risk, polo is making more and more recruits among women riders in England, and already regular matches are being played between women's sides.

This is one of the last fields to be entered by the fair sex, and in this matter England is following a lead given by the U. S. A. There many women's clubs have already been started, and more are preparing to follow. As yet, however, in England the number of women polo players is comparatively small, and against them there is the recent decision of the Hurlingham County Club that ladies are not eligible to receive a handicap or play in tournaments.

Despite this, there are several keen riders who have taken up the game enthusiastically. That versatile sports-woman—Lady Maud Warrender—was one of the pioneers, and now Mrs. Mike Rimington, with her team of

lady players, indulge in the game regularly at Parkgate.

Risky as the "galloping game" is, the introduction of the astride seat has made it more attractive to modern Dianas, and though they may lack the firmness of grip and strength of wrist, which count so much in polo, these are handicaps which careful arrangement of matches will overcome.

Women's success in the jumping ring, point-to-point races, their many accomplishments in the rôle of horse-breakers, suggest that it may not be a long while before women jockeys will be licensed to ride races under the same conditions as are now granted to men only. The performances of Miss Rickaby and Miss Joel in last year's Newmarket Town Plate seriously justify this prediction, and there can hardly be any real reason why a woman should not ride as well as the apprentice lad.

It is generally admitted that women have lighter hands than men; there are many with a real riding sense, and, what is more, they are filled with the glamour of a hard tussle on the course.

Lines for Henrietta

The Universe is dull,
And Life's a fetter,
No happiness can gull,
The World is dull,
And Life's no better,
No happiness can gull,
And yet—
There's Henrietta.

The Universe was dull
Until I met her,
But now her charms do lull
The Cosmos dull.
Till I forget her,
The Universe is dull—
Yet not
My Henrietta.

—Granta.

Let a man be given to the contemplation of one sort of knowledge and that will become everything.—
John Locke.



A beautiful evening cape of pink, green and gold brocade, lined with green chiffon velvet and edged with gold galon. The frock is in pink chiffon.

for assuming that we should adopt anything so unbecoming as the kit which even man reserves for his most athletic moments. But it is not only our knees which are to be exhibited for the public gaze. My last hint is about hats. We are to begin by showing our eyes again, and then by a gradual process or either tilting back or teeing up, more and more of our foreheads.

Correspondence

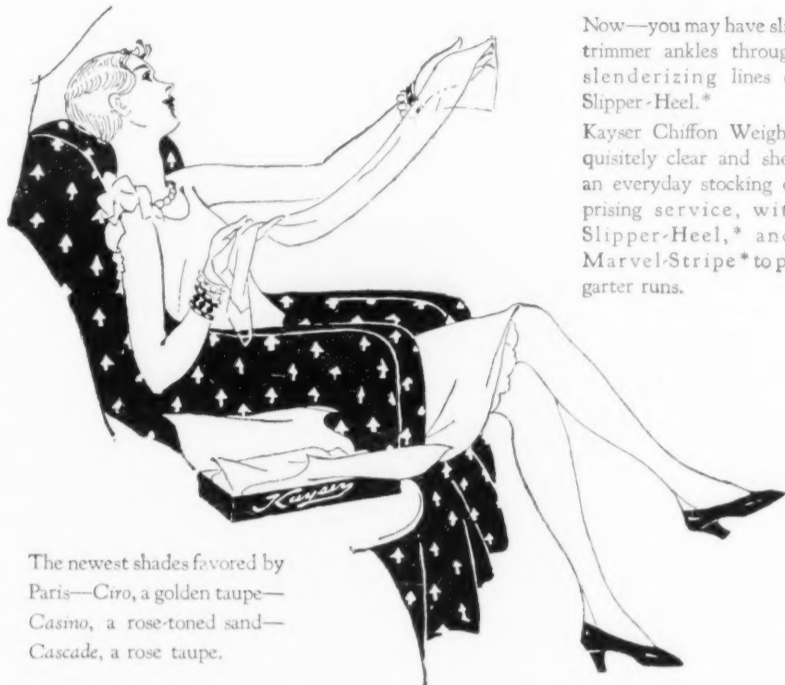
Mabel. There is no use in apologizing when you say that you wish to have a nice complexion. You would not be a natural daughter of Mother Eve if you had not a desire for the wonderful complexion which we read about for every heroine in the romances of yesterday and to-day;—and which we sometimes see. Yesterday I beheld such a complexion—but the owner was a small boy aged five who was quite indifferent to the admiration he excited. So you wonder how to bring the color to your cheeks. The chief thing is correct eating;—all the fresh vegetables you can get—also all the fresh air to be secured—and then let the healing lotions and creams do their work.

May Girl. I hope with you that your birthday on the fifteenth of the last month of spring will be all sunshine. At last our spring has returned to us. April has been a month to remember, with its mild days and balmy breezes. As I write, I am looking over the stretch of river and hills and reflecting for the forty-eighth time that it



THE LATEST FROM PARIS
The new one-piece pyjama in new hyacinth blue and silver, with long coat in matching velvet. From Myrbor, of Paris.

Kayser "SLIPPER HEEL" Reflects your Ankles Slim—instead of thick



Now—you may have slimmer, trimmer ankles through the slenderizing lines of the Slipper-Heel.*

Kayser Chiffon Weight—exquisitely clear and sheer—is an everyday stocking of surprising service, with the Slipper-Heel,* and the Marvel-Stripe* to prevent garter runs.

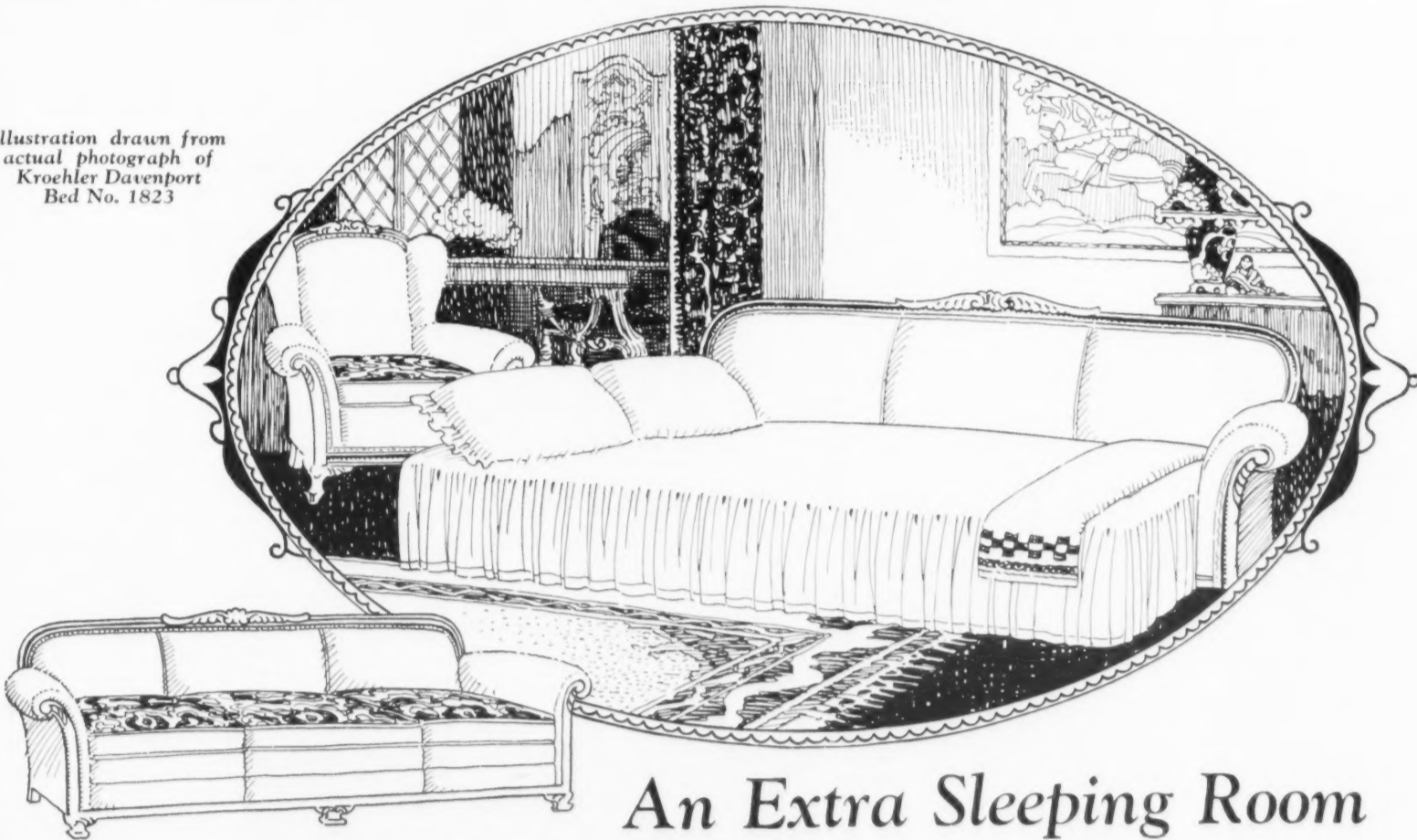
The newest shades favored by Paris—Ciro, a golden taupe—Casmio, a rose-toned sand—Cascade, a rose taupe.

AT ALL LEADING STORES

Made in Canada
*Trade-Mark Regd.

36

Illustration drawn from actual photograph of Kroehler Davenport Bed No. 1823



An Extra Sleeping Room

FOR comfort, convenience and utility is there any piece of furniture so desirable as a Kroehler Davenport Bed? These Kroehler productions have proven a veritable blessing in thousands of homes in Canada and the Continent.

By day they are beautiful, distinguished Chesterfields—a simple movement transforms them to a full sized, roomy bed, with covers all laid—an inviting haven of rest for tired youngsters or weary grown-ups. The mattress is thick and soft—the springs resilient.

How many times have you needed an extra bedroom for the unexpected guest—the late arrival. For every such occasion you will find the Kroehler Davenport Bed a won-

derful help. It supplies the convenience of an extra bedroom without its cost and care. See, at your Dealer's, Kroehler Davenport Beds and Living Room Furniture. Period and overstuffed designs. Coverings in silk, damask, tapestry, mohair, jacquard velours, Chase Velmo, leather or Chase Leatherwove.

Famous Hidden Qualities

Frames of kiln-dried hardwood; the seat springs of heavy, high-carbon wire of Premier quality, flexibly interlocked; the filling of germ-cured flax fibre, best moss and cotton; the upholstery given moth-proofing treatment; seat cushions filled with fine wire coil springs, padded with clean, white, felted cotton and the folding bed frame, all-steel, fitted with sagless, cable fabric and helical springs.

Dealers everywhere sell for cash or on easy terms. Look for the Kroehler name plate on the back of each piece.

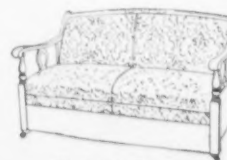
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without a care or worry on your part, affording every conceivable luxury and attendance, delightful lounge-reception rooms, unexcelled restaurant service—that, briefly is the distinctive appeal of the Alexandra Palace.

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Announcements
BIRTHS - ENGAGEMENTS
MARRIAGES - DEATHS
\$1.00 PER INSERTION
All notices must bear the Name and Address of the Person.

BIRTHS
MISS—At 12:30 a.m. on Sunday, April 23, 1927, to Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Harding, D. Bism, of 12 Forest Ave., Hamilton, a son.

ENGAGEMENTS
Mr. and Mrs. Adam E. Currie, of Cornwall, Ontario, announce the engagement of their only daughter, Mary, to Mr. Sidney Brown Hamilton, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Hamilton, 42 Cluny Drive, Toronto. The marriage to take place on May 28.

MARRIED
FLEMING—REID, on Wednesday, April 26th, 1927, at Beverly Hills Community Church, Beverly Hills, California, Mrs. Mildred Wood Reid, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Wood, of Glendon Hall, Toronto, to Mr. Murray P. Fleming, youngest son of Mrs. Fleming and the late R. J. Fleming, 71 Queen's Park, Toronto.

MARRIAGES
WALLACE—MUIR, On Wednesday, April 26th, at 4:15 p.m., at St. John's Church, Grimsby, by the Rev. Geo. W. Wood, B.A., of St. John's United Church, Grimsby, Elizabeth Helen, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John H. Muir, to Mr. William Morrison Wallace, son of the late William and Eliza McDonald Wallace.



The Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario and Mrs. Ross held their second official and general reception at Government House, Rosedale, Toronto, on Tuesday afternoon of this week.

Lady Hayes and her sister, Miss Lucy Wilkinson, were the guests of their cousins, Mrs. F. W. Spencer and Mrs. H. Russell Brown, during their stay in Toronto. Lady Hayes and Miss Wilkinson left on Saturday of last week for Banff.

Sir Henry and Lady Drayton are spending a week in Toronto at the Alexandra before going to Ottawa. Sir Henry, Lady Drayton and their two

spending some weeks in the south of France and Paris, has returned to London and is the guest of Colonel and Mrs. Noel Campbell, of "Sudbooke Lodge," Ham Common, for Easter.

Mrs. Herbert Daly and Miss Margaret Daly, of "Kilmaden," Napanee, are spending a fortnight in New York and Atlantic City.

The first official reception of the new Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario and Mrs. Ross, which was held on Thursday afternoon of last week at Government House, Rosedale, Toronto, was very largely attended and was the first important social affair after Easter.



MRS. JOHN MACINTOSH
Formerly Miss Mary McCulloch, of Galt, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. O. McCulloch, whose marriage to Mr. John Macintosh was a recent social event. Mr. Macintosh is the son of Mr. J. Prebble Macintosh, of Montreal.

—Photo by Ashley and Crippen.

daughters have been in Algiers and the South of France during the past winter.

Mrs. Alfred Beardmore, of Toronto, who has been in England, is returning shortly to Toronto.

Mr. and Mrs. R. Y. Eaton, of Toronto, are spending several weeks in California.

General and Mrs. Cathra Elliott, who were en route to Toronto from Barbados, spent a few days in New York with Mrs. Luke.

Mrs. Henry Bethune, of Toronto, left recently for New York to sail for England, where she will be the guest of Sir Henry Simson and Lady Simson (formerly Miss Lene Ashwell) at their house on Grosvenor Street, London, and at their country house, "The Ship."

Mr. and Mrs. Victor Cathra, of St. George Street, and their daughter, Miss Isabel Cathra, are again in Toronto from Atlantic City.

Colonel and Mrs. Ian Sinclair and their son have recently returned to Toronto from Bermuda, where they were guests of Mrs. Sinclair's mother, Mrs. D. L. McCarthy, at Gairloch, Warwick, Bermuda.

Mrs. Gordon Finch and her son have recently returned to Toronto from Atlantic City.

Major and Mrs. Ponton Armour and Major Thompson gave a dinner party on Friday night of last week, prior to the Balminton Frolic.

Mrs. James MacCallum recently returned to Toronto from Washington and New York.

Mr. Paul Saxton is again in Winnipeg, after a short visit to Toronto.

Lady Hendrie, of Hamilton, and her son-in-law and daughter, Colonel and Mrs. Hugh Owen, who have been in England, will sail for Canada early next month.

Sir Daniel MacMillan and his daughter, Mrs. Leigh McCarthy, are again in Winnipeg after several months spent in Nassau.

Mr. William Mulock, of Toronto, will leave in May to join his wife and daughter in France. They will return to Toronto in July.

Mrs. Edmund Quain and Miss Louise Quain, of Ottawa, recently left for New York, where Miss Louise Quain's marriage to Mr. Charles Louis Baby is taking place on April 30th.

Mrs. L. S. de Veber, of Toronto, has left for New York to attend the marriage of her sister, Miss Louise Quain.

Mrs. Rex Nicholson, who has been

sweet peas and cinnabarries being effectively used, and attractively placed.

Mrs. Ross received in a gown of beige georgette over gold with gold design at the hem of the skirt. She wore pearls for ornament and carried a sheaf of tulips. Miss Isabel Ross was in gown of cream net and lace and wore blue kid slippers. Mrs. F. N. G. Starr assisted her sister and wore hydrangea blue with rose embroidery, pearls for ornament, and blue hat.

Assisting in the tea room were Mrs. Alexander Fraser, Miss Mortimer Clark, Mrs. Ralph King, Mrs. Wesley Barker, Miss Barker, Mrs. Donald Ross, Miss Isabel Cockshutt, of Brantford; Mrs. R. C. Donald, Miss Aimee Gundy, Miss Richardson, Miss Baillie, Miss McCarthy, Miss Sprout, and Miss Mairi Fraser. The guests included Mrs. H. J. Fisk, Mr. George Beardmore, Miss Helen Beardmore, Mr. and Mrs. Victor Cathra, Mrs. Geoffrey Boyd, Sir William and Lady Huestis, Mrs. Archibald Huestis, Mr. Justice Logie, Mrs. Logie, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Macklem, Mrs. Ferguson Burke, Mrs. Percival Parker, Mrs. Stephen Haas, Mrs. Arthur Anglin, Sir William Mulock, Miss Isabel Williams, Mrs. Arthur



MRS. ARTHUR MILES, OF TORONTO
Mrs. Miles is the daughter of the late Judge Armour, of Cobourg, and sister of Mrs. Edmund Bristol and Mrs. W. G. Drynan, of Toronto.

—Photo by Ashley and Crippen.

Miss Elizabeth Scott is again in Toronto after a visit to Boston.

Mrs. Higgins and Miss Sheila Higgins, of Roxborough Street, Toronto, have left to spend a year in Europe.

Mrs. Gordon Philpott and Mrs. John McKee gave prizes for the 18 and 9-holes at the Hunt Club, Toronto, on April 27th, and entertained the players at tea.

Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Gooch, of Toronto, with their daughters, Mrs. D. B. Coleman, Mrs. Frank Thompson and Mrs. M. E. Hutchinson, are sojourning in Atlantic City.

Colonel Agar Adamson, who has returned from Ottawa, is again the guest of the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario and Mrs. Ross at Government House, Toronto.

Mrs. Wallace Barratt and Mrs. Frank McKee are again in Toronto from Honolulu.

Lieut.-Colonel George Gillespie and Mrs. Gillespie have been visitors in Toronto for a short time from London, Ontario.

'SALADA' TEA

Purity

The aluminum package preserves the fragrant flavour of Salada, and it also protects its purity and strength. Salada will yield three hundred or more delicious cups to the pound. Satisfying always. Ask for Salada.



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74 ST. GEORGE ST., TORONTO

A delightful Old English Pension, American and European Plan. Excellent home cooking. Beautiful single rooms with private bath, also running water, and suites of two rooms and bath. A pleasant feature of this house is afternoon tea served every day in drawing room and Sunday evening the English Supper. Wire for reservations at our expense.

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MRS. STEPHENSON — PROPRIETOR

KING EDWARD HOTEL

Sunday Twilight Musicales Discontinued.

Tea served from 4.30 to 6 p.m. Parlor Floor every day including Sunday.

Supper Dance Every Night Except Sunday, Oak Room, 10.30 p.m. to Closing. Luigi Romanelli and His Orchestra.

P. Kirby Hunt, Manager.



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Solid Walnut card table
deep bold handsome carving
\$85.00

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Makers of Distinctive
Home-Made Furniture
Showroom: 647-649 Yonge St.
TORONTO.

CANADIAN PACIFIC TRAIN SERVICE ALTERATIONS—AC- CORD GENERAL CHANGE OF TIME—SUNDAY, MAY 1, 1927

Effective with general change of
time Sunday, May 1, the following
alterations in Canadian Pacific train
service will be made:

Train 641 for Guelph Junction
now leaving Toronto 5:40 p.m. daily
except Sunday will leave 4:40 p.m.,
except Saturday and Sunday, and
operate through to London, arriving
8:45 p.m. On Saturdays only a new
train will leave Toronto at 12:30
noon running through to London,
arriving there 4:30 p.m.

Train 635 to Detroit, to be known
as the "Michigan" will leave Tor-
onto 10:30 p.m. daily, instead of
11:30 p.m. daily except Sunday, ar-
riving Windsor 5:10 a.m., and De-
troit 5:30 a.m. This train will carry
local Windsor and Detroit sleepers,
which may be occupied until 7:30
a.m.; it will also carry through Tor-
onto-Chicago sleeper, arriving Chi-
cago 12:15 noon. A number of flag
stops are eliminated.

New daily train, the "Toronto-
ian," carrying local Detroit and
Windsor sleepers to Toronto, will
leave Detroit 11:30 p.m., Windsor
11:55 p.m., arriving Toronto 7:20
a.m.

Train 639 to Guelph Junction, now
leaving Toronto 1:15 p.m. daily ex-
cept Sunday, will be withdrawn.

Train 642, leaving Guelph Junc-
tion 6:40 a.m. daily except Sunday,
arriving Toronto 8:20 a.m., will be
cancelled.

Train 634 will leave Detroit and
Windsor 45 minutes earlier, ar-
riving Toronto 4 p.m. daily instead of
4:45 p.m. This train will carry
through Chicago-Toronto sleeper,
leaving Chicago 12:05 a.m.

Train 630 will leave London 8
a.m. instead of 7:30 a.m. daily ex-
cept Sunday, arriving Toronto 11:55
a.m. instead of 11:45 a.m.

Train 24 to Montreal will leave
North Toronto 9:30 p.m. daily ex-
cept Saturday instead of 10:30 p.m.

Train 23 from Montreal will ar-
rive North Toronto 6:45 a.m. instead
of 7:45 a.m.

Train 34 to Ottawa will leave Tor-
onto 10:30 p.m. daily instead of
11:20 p.m. Train 33 from Ottawa
will arrive Toronto 6:40 a.m. daily
instead of 7:20 a.m.

Train 841 for Hamilton will leave
Toronto 7:25 a.m. daily except Sun-
day instead of 7:20 a.m.

Train 782 will leave Hamilton 10
minutes earlier arriving Toronto
8:22 a.m. daily instead of 8:32 a.m.

Train 28 from Sault Ste. Marie
will arrive Toronto 7 a.m. daily in-
stead of 7:55 a.m.

For full detailed schedule see
May 1 Time Table or consult any
Canadian Pacific Agent.
All times given are Eastern Stan-
dard Time.—(Adv.).



Mrs. E. N. Bate, of Toronto, enter-
tained very delightfully at Mah Jongg
for Mrs. C. H. Carpenter, of St. George
Street, who is leaving very soon for
Victoria, B.C.

Mrs. Conrad Cook is the guest in
Toronto of Mrs. J. B. Laidlaw, of
Lowther Avenue.

Mrs. A. Boyd McLay, of Toronto,
received yesterday afternoon at her
house on Kendal Avenue, for the first
time since her marriage. Mrs. McLay,
who was before her marriage Miss
Lucy Drummond, wore her becoming
wedding gown of white crepe romaine
with silver, long court train lined with

The Right Rev. Bishop Lucas, form-
erly Bishop of Mackenzie River, who
has been in Saskatchewan, has re-
turned to Toronto and is at 156
Dowling Avenue.

Miss Bessie Bruce, of Aberdeen
Avenue, Hamilton, Ontario, has been
a visitor in Toronto this week.

Miss Mary Humphrey, who is in
Hudson, Quebec, with her brother, Mr.
Wheelock Humphrey, is returning on
May 1 to Toronto.

Miss Dorothea Wedd has arrived
from France in Toronto to spend the
summer with her grandparents, Lieut-



MISS URSULA MALKIN

Daughter of Mrs. J. P. D. Malkin, of Vancouver, B.C. Miss Malkin has
spent several years abroad. She was at school at West Heath, England, and
has travelled extensively on the continent with her mother. She is a cousin
of the Misses Lila and Marjorie Malkin, of Vancouver.

—Photo by Stephens-Coleman.

pale yellow, and carried mauve sweet
peas and yellow daisies. Her mother,
Mrs. H. A. Drummond, received with
her, and was gown in black crepe,
with small black hat trimmed with
flowers. The rooms were attractively
decorated with Spring flowers. Mrs.
Joseph Graham, Miss Elizabeth Boyd,
Mrs. Basil Morphy and Mrs. S. B.
Currie poured tea. The table was done
with a flax cloth, mauve and
yellow flowers and mauve candles.
The assistants were Mrs. R. I. Mc-
Laughlin and Miss Irma Burton, of
Barrie, who wore frocks of orchid
georgette and silver tissue. Mrs. Morris
Lambe, matron of honor, wore a yellow
georgette frock and hat to match.
Other assistants were Miss Violet
Boyd, Miss A. Neeve and Miss Dorothy
McLay. Mrs. McLay entertained for her
assistants in the evening.

Miss Grace Hunter, who spent the
winter in California, and on her way
home visited her brother, Hon. Gordon
Hunter, Chief Justice of British
Columbia, in Victoria, is again at
her residence, Creekmouth, Salisbury
Avenue, Mimico.

Mrs. Frank Mackelcan, Mrs. J. W.
Nesbitt, Miss Dunlop and Mrs. W. R.
Marshall are again in Toronto after a
few weeks spent in Atlantic City and
New York.

Mrs. A. H. C. Proctor has returned to
Toronto from Bermuda.



MRS. GERALD GRIFFIN AND HER DAUGHTER ANNE, OF WINNIPEG.
—Photo by Campbell Studio.

Colorful Cottons Captivate in the Spring



A—A Rodier material—stunning in black-
and-white. The clever modernistic design
is a study of curious curves and broken
lines. Yard \$2.50.

B—A beautifully sheer, soft Voile in cool-
looking green-and-white. Yard \$2.95.

C—French Voile at its loveliest. The
clear-cut modernistic design is charming.
Yard \$5.50.

D—A Rodier Voile with a clever stripe in
a jagged effect. Striking modernistic
shades. Yard \$4.50.

Second Floor.

The Robert Simpson Company
Limited

THE SACK PHILOSOPHIZES



Girls are getting so HIGH hat
nowadays that a fella has
to strut his stuff ON ALL SIX
CYLINDERS to keep in the
spotlight—and I don't mean
maybe!

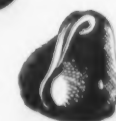
You've got to say it with
orchids—say it with pearls—
and if it's DIAMONDS, don't
forget that altho' Love may
be blind he's not STONE-blind.

Above all, she doesn't want
ANY old kind of candy—she
KNOWS and EXPECTS the best.



Ganong's

(GB)
CHOCOLATES



Weston's
DIGESTIVE
Made from
an old
English Recipe
approved by
Doctors and
Dietists for
more than
50 YEARS



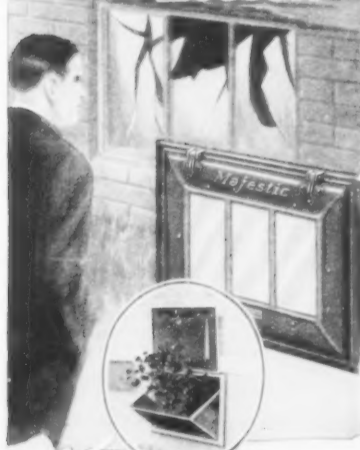
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BOVRIL
is Excellent



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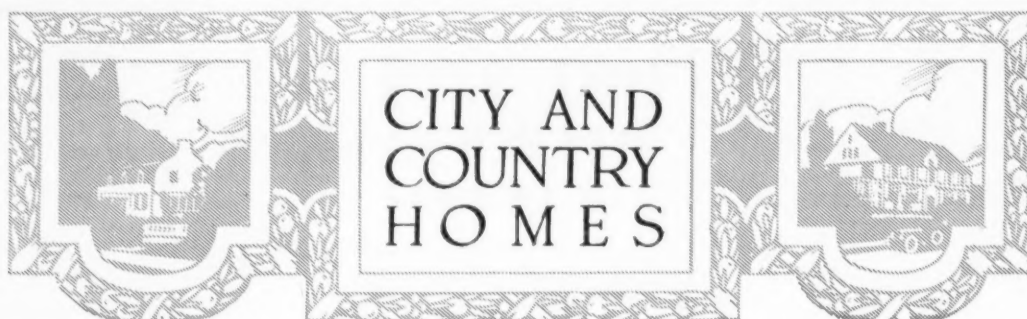
Profit
by his
Lesson



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Coal Window**
The Mark of a Modern Home

You see the Majestic Coal Window in most new homes because it is guaranteed break proof—made of Certified Malleable Iron and Keystone Copper Steel—rust proofed. When you buy or build you too will want the Majestic. Write for catalogue describing styles of Majestic Coal Windows, Milk and Packages Receivers and many other Majestic Quality Products you will want in your home.

Galt Stove & Furnace Co. Ltd.,
Beverly St., Galt, Ontario.



A Story of Human Interest—
and Cash

By W. Breden Galbraith, Architect
IN THIS story, we show by actual illustration, impossible as it may appear, how one may obtain \$8,500 worth of accommodation for \$7,000, without taking into consideration that the home may also be more artistic and more conveniently planned.

"So they lived happily ever afterwards." That's how the story ended. But the newly-weds were just starting. They returned from the honeymoon and Gordon went back to

who built their house. Really, they didn't know much about the distinction between a builder and architect, nor why. The builder said that the cost of a house such as they had, without the land, would be about \$7,000. What they wanted, larger living-room, breakfast room, extra bedroom, and so on, would cost \$8,500 anyway. Then they thought they would try an architect. That's how we got acquainted.

"How can we get seven rooms for the price of six?" Imagine introducing yourself to an architect with

realize that there is something in quality of construction as well as in the quality of clothing. Better materials wear better; repairs cost less.

Then we looked up our Plan No. 522, previously illustrated in SATURDAY NIGHT. Sure enough, it was exactly the same size—26'0" x 29'0"—and just as surely, it contained four bedrooms instead of three and a better living room. In addition, a slight projection over the veranda increased the size of the main bedroom without much cost. This might have been done in the house they had.



AN ARTISTIC EXTERIOR AND DRIVEWAY ON A FORTY FOOT LOT
Instead of 26 ft. frontage, the building is turned with the 29 ft. width towards the street, with an interesting variation in layout as shown in Plan 406.

—By W. Breden Galbraith, Architect

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In buying, they used their best judgment, based on much lack of experience in such matters, as is not infrequently done. Naturally, they knew nothing about the quality of construction—particularly in what was hidden—nor did they know that much better accommodation might be secured within the area of the four walls of a house of the size they bought. It had some good selling points, so the agent sold it. While they didn't get what they wanted, as is not infrequently the case, they just bought what they could afford. They didn't take much stock in the idea that one may buy a lot in the country for about a hundred dollars, wait a year until the city grew a few miles out to it, and build the dearest little, sweetest little home for a little less than the cost of materials. Yet that seemed to be the only way to get what they wanted. They had brains, one each, but they overlooked an important phase of the matter—which is really the subject of this story. Of that, more anon. ("Constant Reader" knows what we mean by "anon"; the dictionary doesn't seem to know.)

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DIMENSIONS 29'0" x 26'0"
W. BREDEN GALBRAITH ARCHT.



A BEDROOM GAINED



AN EXAMPLE OF GOOD PLANNING

COMPARING TWO PLANS IDENTICAL IN DIMENSIONS.
Plan shows that a very small home may have a living room large enough to accommodate a baby grand piano and large chesterfield without cramping. Note same furniture in poor plan. At the second floor, exclusive of the projection of front bedrooms, there is a gain of ten per cent. Plan 522, previously illustrated in Saturday Night, shows another layout to the same dimensions, with similar gain.

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White Cross should be YOUR bathroom tissue. White Cross is soft, absorbent as cotton and daintily white.

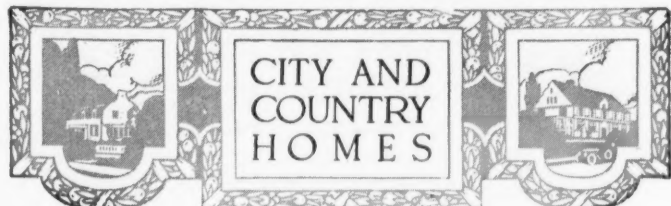
It comes to you individually wrapped. Just ask for White Cross tissue at the better stores—15c per roll, 3 for 40c.

Interlake Tissue Mills Co. Limited

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The makers of White Cross toilet tissue also manufacture Interlake brand and Velvatusse, also Interlake decorative crepe and paper napkins and towels.

Interlake



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CANADA'S LOVELY WILD FLOWERS
Mandrake.

Romance of Rhubarb

RHUBARB is one of the items of which fruit tarts and jam are made; therefore to the green-grocery it is a fruit. It is one of the ingredients of which medicines are concocted; therefore to the medical mind it is a drug. It is a very handsome plant, with tall flower-stalks bearing masses of creamy blossoms; therefore to the gardener of two hundred years ago it was a thing to cultivate as an ornament to his garden.

As a matter of fact, this plant, which was brought to England from its native home in the neighborhood of the Volga as long ago as 1573, was grown and admired there for two hundred years before people found out its virtues and possibilities as an article of food.

There are several kinds of rhubarb, and all are natives of cold countries, such as Siberia, Tibet, and Northern China. The roots of many kinds are valuable medicinally and have long been used, but it is a more recent matter for the stalks to be appreciated as a "fruit." An enterprising market gardener at Deptford sent some rhubarb to London for sale in 1810 but could find no one to buy it.

There was an old Turk who used to sit in Cheapside selling rhubarb more than a hundred years ago, but he was probably selling it as a drug and not as a "fruit." Hour by hour he would sit there with his wares, within sound of Bow Bells, waiting quietly and unobtrusively for customers to come and buy up his little stock.

Uncommon Ornaments

VERY beautiful and uncommon are ash trays, paper weights, and ornaments made of asbestos crystal. The crystal is cloudy and has patches of darker color, sometimes green, brown, or almost black. The pieces are made with the ornament centring in the darkest spot, so that an ash tray, for instance, will have a carved figure, flower or other design in dark color, from which the color shades out to a pale tint at the edge. This material is very heavy and has a dull surface.

24 Million Pounds sold in 1926

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Kitchener, Ont.

You may send me, free and without obligation "Demonstrating the Sunnysuds."

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more than their fees or give value in excess of their fees. Poorly developed plans may be drawn in a couple of days, their worth being in proportion. Those that are really good take time, experience, careful study and patience. The difference in value, to Gordon and Kathleen, is rather graphically shown by comparison of the plans of their boughten house with those of their new "home." By having the 29'0" frontage and the depth 26'0", instead of the other way around, there was greater scope for a good exterior, and the new home would naturally look larger. That's incidental. The living room, instead of being 13'10" x 16'4" is 13'0" x 20'0". The chesterfield and new baby-grand are shown right where they belong. (This is a good idea, isn't it?—showing all the larger pieces of furniture, beds and things, so that you know beforehand that they will fit in.) The breakfast nook, with built-in seats and table, is planned also to take a neat copper sink with a drop cover when not in use. China cabinet over the sink. This room may be absolutely private, answering various purposes, including that of serving pantry. The kitchen, *ceteris paribus*, is fully equipped and carefully planned just as described in "Galbraith Homes." Even the extra place for cloaks was created. The entrance porch was not an essential, but Kathleen wanted it.

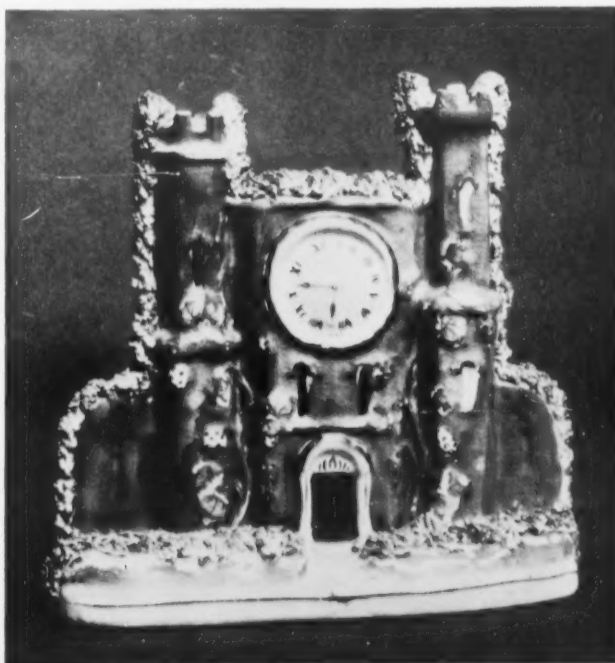
The front bedrooms are enlarged, due to the projection of the upper

Kathleen and Gordon decided that some of the \$1,500 saving should apply in having the particular exterior design that took their fancy, the projection not only enhancing the exterior effect but giving additional valuable space and adding but slightly to the cost. They could afford the built-in furniture in the breakfast nook, the copper sink, better construction and more attractive finishing throughout.

And note—they should live happily ever after.

England's Country Houses

THE tradition of the country house endured right down to the much-decried mid-Victorian days. England owes an infinite debt to the squire of the countryside for the vast amount of unpaid work they undertook as a matter of course, cheerfully shouldering burdens now in part assumed by the State. Before 1870 the village children generally gained their education directly or indirectly through the initiative of the ha'l, whose womenfolk took a special interest in the scholars and thought it natural to superintend a work or Scripture class before certificated teachers were even thought of. The squire's lady doctored all the villagers for normal complaints, and such was their faith in her experience that they would decline expert attendance in her absence, preferring to wait for the remedies of proved value her medicine-chest supplied.



FROM MRS. EDMUND BRISTOL'S COLLECTION OF OLD CHINA PIECES
A church so much sought after by collectors is shown in the above picture. It is a handsome Staffordshire edifice in Terra Cotta whose clock is in white and gold. The door is red and the steps white with floral incrustation, the whole forming an extremely artistic spit holder.

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CITY AND COUNTRY HOMES

A Story of Human Interest— and Cash

By W. Brecken Galbraith, Architect
IN THIS story, we show by actual illustration, impossible as it may appear, how one may obtain \$8,500 worth of accommodation for \$7,000, without taking into consideration that the home may also be more artistic and more conveniently planned.

"So they lived happily ever afterwards." That's how the story ended. But the newly-weds were just starting. They returned from the honeymoon and Gordon went back to

who built their house. Really, they didn't know much about the distinction between a builder and architect, nor why. The builder said that the cost of a house such as they had, without the land, would be about \$7,000. What they wanted, larger living-room, breakfast room, extra bedroom, and so on, would cost \$8,500 anyway. Then they thought they would try an architect. That's how we got acquainted.

"How can we get seven rooms for the price of six?" Imagine introducing yourself to an architect with

realize that there is something in quality of construction as well as in the quality of clothing. Better materials wear better; repairs cost less.

Then we looked up our Plan No. 522, previously illustrated in SATURDAY NIGHT. Sure enough, it was exactly the same size—26'0" x 29'0"—and just as surely, it contained four bedrooms instead of three and a better living room. In addition, a slight projection over the veranda increased the size of the main bedroom without much cost. This might have been done in the house they had.



AN ARTISTIC EXTERIOR AND DRIVEWAY ON A FORTY FOOT LOT
Instead of 26 ft. frontage, the building is turned with the 29 ft. width towards the street, with an interesting variation in layout as shown in Plan 406.

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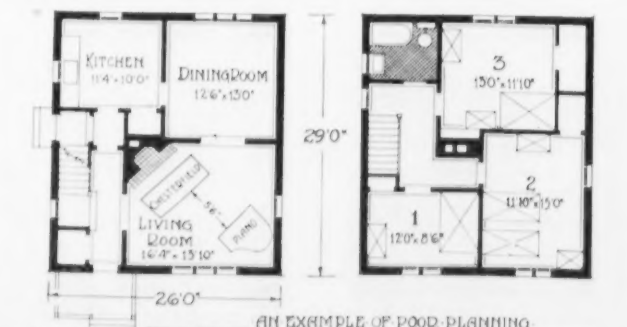
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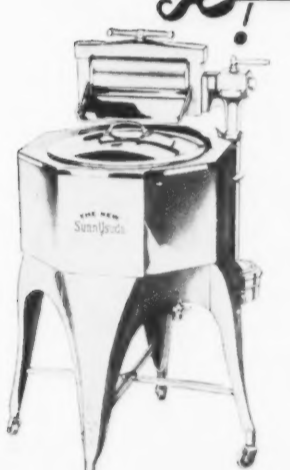
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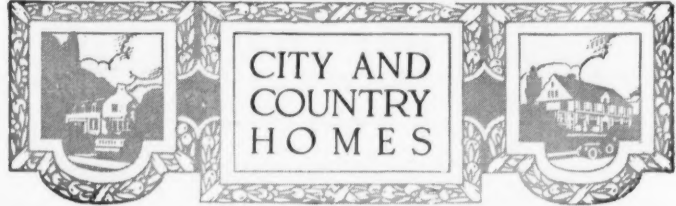
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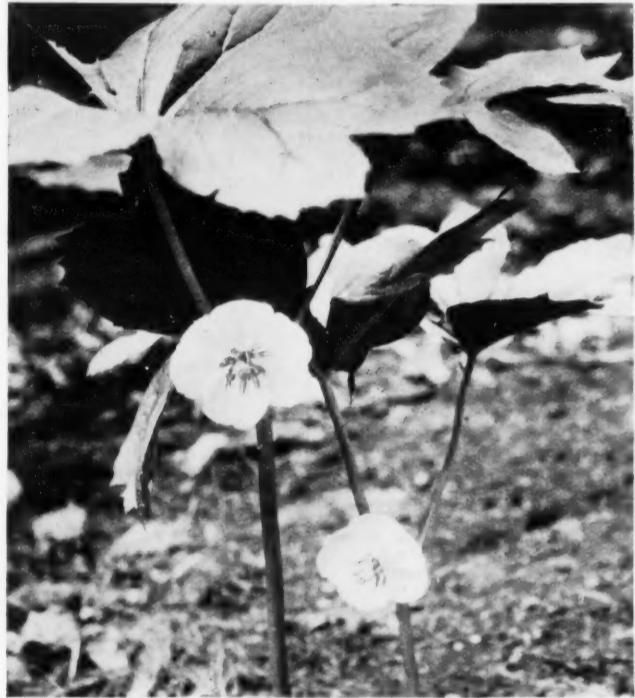
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CANADA'S LOVELY WILD FLOWERS
Mandrake.

more than their fees or give value in excess of their fees. Poorly developed plans may be drawn in a couple of days, their worth being in proportion. Those that are really good take time, experience, careful study and patience. The difference in value, to Gordon and Kathleen, is rather graphically shown by comparison of the plans of their new "home." By having the 29'0" frontage and the depth 26'0", instead of the other way around, there was greater scope for a good exterior, and the new home would naturally look larger. That's incidental. The living room, instead of being 13'10" x 16'4" is 13'0" x 20'0". The chesterfield and new baby-grand are shown right where they belong. (This is a good idea, isn't it?—showing all the larger pieces of furniture, beds and things, so that you know beforehand that they will fit in.) The breakfast nook, with built-in seats and table, is planned also to take a neat copper sink with a drop cover when not in use. China cabinet over the sink. This room may be absolutely private, answering various purposes, including that of serving pantry. The kitchen, *celo va sans dire*, is fully equipped and carefully planned just as described in "Galbraith Homes." Even the extra place for cloaks was created. The entrance porch was not an essential, but Kathleen wanted it.

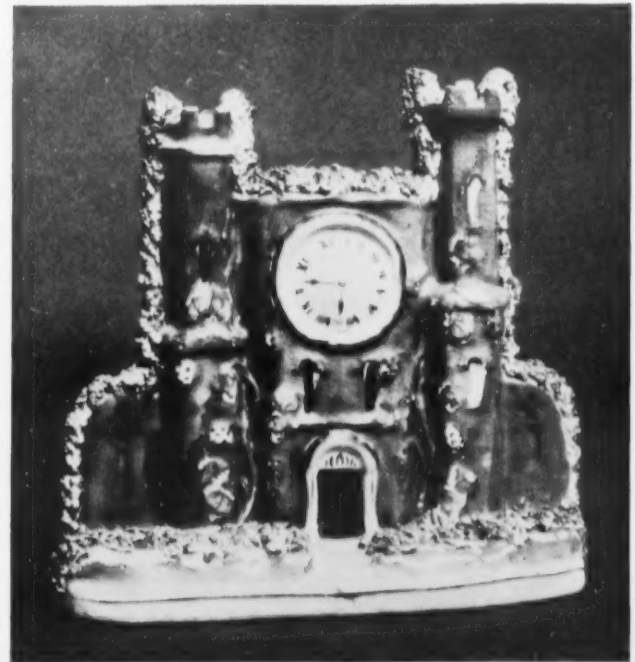
The front bedrooms are enlarged, due to the projection of the upper

Kathleen and Gordon decided that some of the \$1,500 saving should apply in having the particular exterior design that took their fancy, the projection not only enhancing the exterior effect but giving additional valuable space and adding but slightly to the cost. They could afford the built-in furniture in the breakfast nook, the copper sink, better construction and more attractive finishing throughout.

And now—they should live happily ever after.

England's Country Houses

THE tradition of the country house endured right down to the much-decried mid-Victorian days. England owes an infinite debt to the squire of the countryside for the vast amount of unpaid work they undertook as a matter of course, cheerfully shouldering burdens now in part assumed by the State. Before 1870 the village children generally gained their education directly or indirectly through the initiative of the ha'l, whose womenfolk took a special interest in the scholars and thought it natural to superintend a work or Scripture class before certificated teachers were even thought of. The squire's lady doctored all the villagers for normal complaints, and such was their faith in her experience that they would decline expert attendance in her absence, preferring to wait for the remedies of proved value her medicine-chest supplied.



FROM MRS. EDMUND BRISTOL'S COLLECTION OF OLD CHINA PIECES
A church so much sought after by collectors is shown in the above picture. It is a handsome Staffordshire edifice in Terra Cotta whose clock is in white and gold. The door is red and the steps white with floral incrustation, the whole forming an extremely artistic spill holder.

Romance of Rhubarb

RHUBARB is one of the items of which fruit tarts and jam are made; therefore to the green-grocery it is a fruit. It is one of the ingredients of which medicines are concocted; therefore to the medical mind it is a drug. It is a very handsome plant, with tall flower-stalks bearing masses of creamy blossoms; therefore to the gardener of two hundred years ago it was a thing to cultivate as an ornament to his garden.

As a matter of fact, this plant, which was brought to England from its native home in the neighborhood of the Volga as long ago as 1573, was grown and admired there for two hundred years before people found out its virtues and possibilities as an article of food.

There are several kinds of rhubarb, and all are natives of cold countries, such as Siberia, Tibet, and Northern China. The roots of many kinds are valuable medicinally and have long been used, but it is a more recent matter for the stalks to be appreciated as a "fruit." An enterprising market gardener at Deptford sent some rhubarb to London for sale in 1810 but could find no one to buy it.

There was an old Turk who used to sit in Cheapside selling rhubarb more than a hundred years ago, but he was probably selling it as a drug and not as a "fruit." Hour by hour he would sit there with his wares, within sound of Bow Bells, waiting quietly and unobtrusively for customers to come and buy up his little stock.

Uncommon Ornaments

VERY beautiful and uncommon are ash trays, paper weights, and ornaments made of asbestos crystal. The crystal is cloudy and has patches of darker color, sometimes green, brown, or almost black. The pieces are made with the ornament centering in the darkest spot, so that an ash tray, for instance, will have a carved figure, flower or other design in dark color, from which the color shades out to a pale tint at the edge. This material is very heavy and has a dull surface.

24 Million Pounds sold in 1926

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Bed Linens Made Snowy-white by Skilful Care

THE woman who prides herself most highly on snowy white bed linens is the woman who most appreciates the superlative quality of the linen work turned out by the Brighton staff.

Home laundering, no matter how carefully done, rarely equals the result of our scientific, painstaking methods, featuring repeated rinsings. Fine linens are positively not harmed in achieving the snowy whiteness.

We thrive on exacting work. Try us!

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PREMIER
The best water heater Crane offers. No. 2, for average homes, is f. o. b. factory \$175

Cool outside! Proving heat is saved

Inside the big tank of the Premier gas water heater, many gallons of water heated to 135° are waiting to serve you; waiting to flow instantly at the turn of any faucet. Yet the outside of the tank that stores this piping hot water is amazingly cool to touch.

Just as a "Thermos" bottle retains heat, so does the insulating jacket of asbestos keep the heat in the water. But this is only one of the savings given by Crane automatic, insulated, storage gas water heaters. The pilot light is economical. The heating element is thrifty and directly underneath the water, not out to one side where heat may escape.

In fact, every feature of the Premier and Keystone is designed to give you economical, plentiful, instant hot water. With dependable operation assured by the 72-year Crane reputation.

See the many types and sizes at the Crane Exhibit Rooms. Or ask your neighboring plumber. He has or can quickly get for you the Crane water heater you need to give you the comfort, convenience, and health of instant hot water.

KEYSTONE
A good water heater, reduced to \$90, No. 2, for average homes, f. o. b. factory \$90

Write for an interesting 16-page book, illustrated. Full of information about water heaters.

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The Most Popular Cream in the World for Evening use

Social activities are always an incentive to "look your best." Many women know that there is nothing to equal the delicate, refined, soft appearance Gouraud's Oriental Cream renders to the skin. The arms, shoulders and complexion are blended into an entrancing, pearly beauty that will not streak or show the slightest effects of moisture or perspiration.

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is so subtle and refined in its effect, the use of a toilet preparation cannot be detected. It is very simple to use, no rubbing in, or messy treatments. Just a moment's time each morning assures you of possessing your "evening affair" beauty throughout the day.

Isn't it just as important to always appear at your best, as it is to look well for a particular occasion? Commence its use today, and learn how effectively the astringent and antiseptic action discourages blemishes, wrinkles, freckles, tan, flabbiness and muddy complexions. Made in white, flesh and rachel, also compact.



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Montreal



Miss Ross, of Philadelphia, is the guest in Toronto of Mrs. Graham Thompson, of Prince Arthur Avenue.

The marriage of Miss Mary W. Humphrey, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Campbell Humphrey, Poplar Plains Road, Toronto, to Mr. Robert H. Smith, son of Mr. and Mrs. R. Neil Smith, "Bassetterre," St. Kitts, West Indies, will take place on June 25th at 2:30 o'clock, at Bishop Strachan School Chapel.

Mrs. Wilson, of Heath Street, East, Toronto, is entertaining on Thursday of this week in honor of Mrs. H. Monk of Ottawa.



MISS MARY McBEAN
Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Bruce McBean, of Winnipeg.
—Photo by Campbell Studio.

Mrs. Gill Keaton, of Halifax, N.S., is a visitor in Toronto.

Mrs. Douglas Ridout is returning to Canada shortly from England.

On Wednesday, April 26th, 1927, at Beverly Hills Community Church, Beverly Hills, California, the marriage

Miss Edith Cudlip, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Bright Cudlip, of Westmount, Montreal, is visiting friends in Saint John. Miss Cudlip will be a bridesmaid at the forthcoming marriage of Miss DeVeber and Major Larier.

Miss Betty Burnham, of Toronto, is visiting in Kincardine.

Mrs. Cargill and the Misses Cargill, of Toronto, are spending a month in Atlantic City and New York.

Mrs. G. A. Monk entertained on Monday afternoon of last week at a large tea at the residence of her brother, Sir William Mulock, of Jarvis Street, Toronto, and received in a gown of black georgette with black silk embroideries, and a lovely black Chantilly scarf. The spacious room and hall were done with Easter lilies and pink carnations. Mrs. Arthur Kirkpatrick, Sir William's daughter, was unable through illness to be present. Mrs. P. Lount and Mrs. Lennox were in charge of the attractive tea table, which was done with daffodils in silver bowls on a Venetian cloth. Assisting were Miss Ethel Kirkpatrick, Miss Margaret Cockshutt, of Brantford, Miss Isobel Ross, the Misses Higginson, the Misses Ewart, Miss Joan Wardwhite and Miss Margaret Middleton. The guests included The Lieutenant-Governor and Mrs. Ross, Mrs. Henry Cockshutt, Brantford, Mrs. H. J. Pike, Sir Edward and Lady Kemp, Mr. William Mulock, Mr. and Mrs. Patsy Mulock, Mr. Justice Ferguson, Mrs. Ferguson Burke, General and Mrs. A. H. Bell, General and Mrs. H. C. Mitchell, General Fotheringham, Colonel and Mrs. J. L. R. Parsons, Col. and Mrs. Hunter Odlvie, Mrs. Wallace Nesbitt, Mr. Rankine Nesbitt, Dr. and Mrs. Bruce Macdonald, Mrs. D'Eyncourt Strickland, Mrs. James George, Mr. Douglas Robertson, Mrs. J. Holmstead, Mrs. Holmstead, Miss Muriel Brock, Mr. and Mrs. H. Martin, Mrs. P. Johnston, Mrs. Edwin Hallett, of Galt, Mrs. Nichol, of Aurora, Sir William and Lady Hearst, Sir Frederick and Lady Stupart, Lady Ald, Miss Ald, Dr. and Mrs. P. N. G. Starr, Mr. Justice Middleton and Mrs. Middleton, Dr. and Mrs. H. B. Anderson, Miss Mackellar, Mrs. Arthur Melchior, Mrs. G. S. Henry, Mrs. John Wright, Miss Laura Brodeur, Dr. and Mrs. Playfair McMurich, Mrs. Henry Alex, Mrs. Oliver Macklem, Mrs. Hoskin, Mrs. W. H. P. Jarvis, Mrs. W. Bonitbee, Mrs. Ambrose Goodman, Mrs. H. J. Cady, Professor Baker, Mrs. W. Houston, Prof. and Mrs. Van der Smitten, Mrs. Rudolf, Hon. W. E. Roney and Mrs. Roney, Mr. W. J. McWhinney, Mr. and Mrs. Graham Thompson, Mrs. W. H. Cross, Mrs. Woodcock, Mrs. Wallbridge, Miss Jamie Wallbridge, Mrs. Selwyn Holmstead, Mrs. W. Hargrave, Mr. and Mrs. H. T. Jamieson, Mrs. J. T. McNair, of New York, Mrs. David Jamieson, Mrs. Brydon, Miss Lorna Somerville, Mrs. J. H. Hunter, Mr. H. Hunter, Mrs. R. S. Williams.

The patron for the Annual Theatre Night of the Ontario Society of Occupational Therapy, to be held at the Royal Alexandra theatre, on Monday evening, May 2nd, at which the D'Oyly Carte Company are giving The Yeoman of the Guard, are His Honor the Lt.-Governor and Mrs. William D.

Ross, the Hon. Howard and Mrs. Ferguson, Sir Robert and Lady Falconer, Dr. and Mrs. Primrose, Dr. and Mrs. Goldwin Howland, Professor and Mrs. Haultain, Hon. Dr. and Mrs. Forbes Godfrey, Mrs. H. H. Loosemore, Colonel and Mrs. John Lash, Sir Joseph and Lady Flavelle, Sir Frederick and Lady Stupart, Mrs. H. D. Warren, Mrs. C. E. Burden, Mrs. A. Van Koughnet, Mrs. A. Brown, Miss Church, Mrs. P. E. Doolittle, Dr. and Mrs. Charles Hastings, Dr. and Mrs. A. J. MacKenzie, Mrs. A. E. Gooderham, Mrs. Wilmot Mathews, Dr. and Mrs. George Wilson, Mrs. Harry Beatty.

Mrs. Norman Jarvis has returned to Toronto, after several weeks spent in Bermuda.

Easter Sunday was the occasion of the christening of the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Philip Cook, of Kingston, Jamaica, who are at present in Windsor with Mrs. Cook's parents, Judge and Mrs. Smith. The Reverend Mr. Paulin of St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church officiated, and the baby received the names Christopher George. A number of intimate friends were invited to tea after the christening.

Mrs. William Pugsley, Saint John, is the guest of Dr. Carleton Allan and Mrs. Allan in Fredericton, N.B.

Mr. and Mrs. John M. Robinson, of Rethsay, N.B., left on Monday for Toronto. Mrs. Robinson expects to remain for ten days visiting relatives in that city.

Mr. and Mrs. Donald Phin, of Welland, Ontario, spent the Easter holiday with Mrs. Phin's grandmother, Mrs. James L. Dunn, Germain Street, Saint John.

Mrs. Arthur Shatford and son Robert, of Halifax, N.S., who have been visiting Mrs. Shatford's parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. Harrison Bullock, Saint John, have returned home.

Dr. and Mrs. R. W. Belt, of Oshawa, have returned from a visit to Cuba, Panama and California.

Lady Williams-Taylor has returned to Montreal from New York, where, after the winter spent at Nassau, she was the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Frederick Watrous, for a fortnight.

Miss Lucy Crowley has returned to Ottawa from Toronto, where she was the guest of Mrs. Blackstock.

Mrs. W. W. Sharples, Mr. W. Sharples and Miss Alice Sharples are again in Montreal after a motor trip to Quebec.

Mrs. John Gzowski, of Montreal, has been recently in Ottawa, guest of her parents, General and Mrs. W. St. Pierre Hughes.

Mr. Hugh Walpole, the English novelist, has been in Montreal, guest for a brief visit of Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor.

Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Hodgson, of Montreal, sailed this week in the S.S. *Montreal* for Europe, where they will spend several weeks.

Mrs. W. A. Colley, of Quebec, who has been visiting her son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Stuart Oliver, in Montreal, for the past month, has returned home.

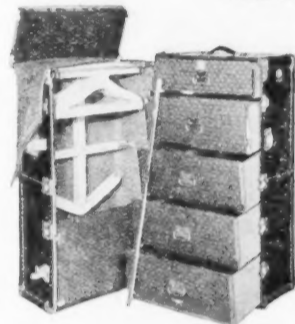


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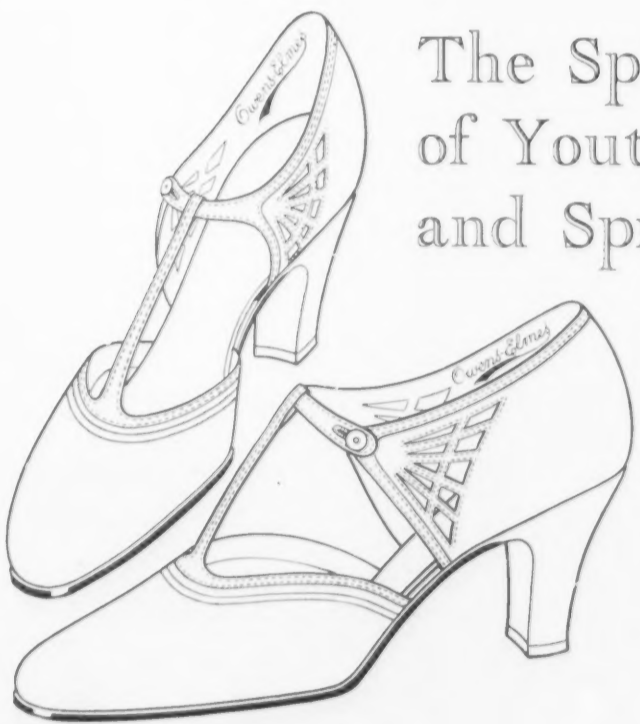
Undersilks that will charm you

From the smartest and latest lingerie creations of Europe and America, Watson's have patterned an exquisite assortment of undersilks.

The lines are trim, the cut fascinatingly Parisian. And to this is added extraordinary fineness of texture and elasticity of fabric.

In finest rayon, slips, kimono, bloomers, step-ins, pyjamas, nighties—in a myriad of lovely tints.

Watson's
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The Spirit of Youth and Spring

LIGHT, airy, trim, flexible shoes that accentuate all the graceful lines of the foot are here in a wonderful variety of beautiful new styles. Leathers that harmonize with any costume or frock—lasts that ensure snug fitting—workmanship of absolute perfection—give Owens-Elmes footwear distinction and exclusiveness not found anywhere else in Canada.

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All the delicate new shades in Silk Hosiery will be found at our Hosiery Counter.

Canberra

The Youngest City in the World
THE youngest city in the world will officially begin its life as the Federal capital of Australia when the Duke of York opens the new Parliament House at Canberra on May 9th. It will be the seat of Central Government—as distinct from local or State governments—just as Washington is the seat of the Central Government of the U.S.A. Mr. S. M. Bruce, who was recently in London for the Imperial Conference, will be the first Prime Minister to lead a Government in this city of a great future.

The site of the city of Canberra is a tableland between the East coast of Australia and the Main Dividing Range. It is seventy-five miles from the sea and about twenty miles from the foot of the mountains. Its distance from Sydney is 204 miles and from Melbourne 429 miles.

Sydney and Melbourne for many years contended hotly for the right of being the seat of the Federal Government. It was then decreed that the capital should not be in either Sydney or Melbourne, but that a new city should be established for a capital in some part of New South Wales, and that in the interim the seat of government should be in Melbourne.

This part of New South Wales, of which the site of Canberra is the centre, was duly selected, and in the year 1909 a block of 900 square miles was handed over to the Central Government as Federal territory.

The site selected for the city itself is a square, each side of which is twelve miles long, set in an amphitheatre of hills well sheltered from the winds that sweep over the large areas of undulating country below it. The average height of the city block is about 2,000 feet above sea-level. In the distant foreground is the grand and rugged outline of a mountain range, which rises in places to 6,000 feet.

There are three large rivers in the Federal Territory, and their tributaries are capable of supplying unlimited cheap electrical power for the city. One of these rivers, the Molonglo, flows through the city area, and great care is being taken to use its decorative possibilities to the utmost advantage. In fact, the whole planning of the city is being done with an eye to beauty. It is to be a garden city. Already it has a garden suburb with pretty little villas and bungalows.

Every new building of importance is designed to fit in with the general scheme of the city and to conform with the original plan of lay-out. This lay-out was designed as far back as 1912 by Mr. W. B. Griffin, of Chicago, who submitted the winning plan in an international competition.

It is expected that in the next few years the population of Canberra, at present about 5,000, will increase considerably, and that the fame of its climate and beautiful surroundings will attract many tourists. The Duke of York is to see a city in the making; one that will surely take a grand part in world affairs; one that will be the life centre of a great continent.

Italians in America

SIGNOR AMICUCCI, a deputy who sometimes acts for the Government as a political scout, and throws out feelers on various subjects, is now raising the question of the position of Italian emigrants in America, which, he holds, does not correspond with what is due to them. He writes:—

"Five millions of Italians, scattered throughout the United States of America, have never succeeded in obtaining the influence they should have in consideration of their contribution to the political, economic and social life of the country, just because no Government in Italy has ever had the proper courage to pronounce on the subject of their citizenship."

"The Italians form 5 per cent. of the entire population of the U.S.A., but there is not a single Italian Senator at Washington, and the only deputy of Italian nationality is Florio La Guardia, who was elected by a Hebrew-Socialist coalition. Neither in Parliament nor elsewhere (Government offices, and the legal profession) do the Italians hold, as they should do, 5 per cent. of posts, because the enormous majority of our emigrants keep Italian citizenship."

Blooms That Cost Lives

FEW people, admiring beautiful new flowers, pause to think of the risks that may have been taken in discovering them. The risks incurred by the plant explorer are sometimes as great as those attending the big game hunter or Arctic explorer, though only a tiny mauve blossom be his quarry.

Some gorgeous rhododendron blooms recently exhibited at the Royal Horticultural Hall cost the life of Mr. Farrar, who died of diphtheria in the remote interior of China while collecting them. Frank Meyer, to whom we owe many delicious fruits and vegetables hitherto unknown to the Western world, managed to survive innumerable hazards



JEAN MARIE HUBBELL
Who is four and a half years old, is the daughter of Colonel and Mrs. Ernest W. Hubbell, of Waverley Street, Ottawa.

in out-of-the-way regions of Asia. The orchid has taken terrible toll but was eventually drowned in China. of those who have sought it out in

its lair. Orchids generally cling to the steamy, fever-haunted jungles where disease is always a serious menace. The more dangerous a patch of country is reputed the greater its lure to the plant explorer, for unheated trails reveal unknown plants. You will find it very difficult to do business with a life insurance company if you announce that you intend to adopt the career of orchid hunter in Madagascar, that great, mysterious island off South-east Africa; snakes, wild beasts, hostile natives, and disease have accounted for too many of your predecessors in that calling. The blacks soaked a German collector in oil and set fire to him. Eight collectors who happened to have arrived at the town of Tananarivo at about the same time dined together one night and arranged to hold a reunion dinner the following year. When the time came for the event only one man remained alive—and he was in hospital.

Some of the most courageous, enterprising, and successful of plant explorers have been gently-nurtured women; Miss Lilian Gibbs, for instance, went out from the tranquil gardens of Swanley Horticultural College to the dangerous wilds of Papua and Borneo, and made valuable collections there.

In Captain F. Kingdon Ward, F.R.G.S., England has one of the leading plant explorers in the world. He has made expedition after expedition into the wilds of the border country between Tibet, India, and Burma, mapping the blank spaces as he journeyed through the mountains. Beautiful blue poppies were one of his latest finds, sent home to Kew Gardens, where they are being cultivated.

Orchids sometimes give a sinister warning, as witness the rare Denrobria which flourishes in moldering skulls where hill-tribes place their

dead. Others droop from mangrove branches overhanging creeks full with crocodiles.

Three of the American plant explorers' latest finds, which will reach us before long, are a giant carrot as big as a human leg; radishes as big as pineapples, from a village in the remote Chinese interior which has been specializing in radishes for centuries; and, also from China, Ming cabbages, as big as an umbrella!

Homeless Dust

My father lies in Doonington,
The dark city of Doonington,
And there my mother died.
By this chance and that chance
My brother died in green France
With a wound in his side.

My father's mother by the Don
Flesh put off where she put on,
But that land was not hers.
The river thrusts its snout by
Fields of maize four metres high
And the lone, lank firs.

My father's father's father sleeps
Under the burnt Caucasian steeps,
Whom the Turk there led.
But for my mother's mother's line
I must fare to the broad Rhine
If I would claim my dead.

Where, then, when I am dust,
Shall I, as a dead man must,
Go forth to claim my own?
Between burnt sand and howling
snow
There is no place where I might go,
Being dead and gone.

—Louis Golding.

I dare to express the opinion that there is no finer school of history than Scott's novels.—Lord Eustace Percy.

Relieving Women's Hygiene

Of its worries—
Discards like tissue

By ELLEN J. BUCKLAND
Registered Nurse

BECAUSE old hygienic ways are on the wane, women active in business and society have few hygienic worries these days. Hazardous old ways are being supplanted by a new way called Kotex.

✓ You discard Kotex just like a sheet of tissue. No laundry, no embarrassment.

Five times as absorbent as ordinary cotton pads, one now wears sheerest frocks and gowns without the slightest fear of embarrassment. Also deodorizes thoroughly, thus ending all danger of offending. Doctors and nurses widely urge Kotex. Women everywhere employ it.

You can obtain it at any store simply by saying "KOTEX." Box of 12 costs only a few cents. Be sure you get the genuine, for only Kotex itself is "like" Kotex.



COMMUNITY PLATE



Community's latest design THE PAUL REVERE



DESIGN taken from pure 18th Century motifs... shapes producing museum pieces of Paul Revere's own making... Silverware that reflects in every serene and gracious line, in every pure curve of its luminous surface, the dominant style-note of this century: the Colonial.

It's as if Community Plate, with this new pattern, brought back to Canadian women those pinnacle days of the Silver-smith's Art... A service for six of this gorgeous new silver set in wine-red velvet in the black-and-gold of the "Home-and-Hostess" tray is \$35... The Paul Revere tea set is \$75 for the three pieces... At your jeweler's... NOW.

ONEIDA COMMUNITY, LIMITED

H.P. sauce The rich —thick— fruit sauce that makes plain meals appetising

There's nothing to equal the unique satisfying flavor of H.P.—piquant yet mellow—it makes you want to eat.



More People Dyeing!

Thousands of women give old garments latest colors, and make drapes and furnishings all bright and beautiful—thanks to home dyeing. So can you! It's fun, and how it saves money!

Deep-dyed, rich colors or daintiest tints. So easy, if you just use real dye. Diamond dyes do a perfect job on any fabric—right over other colors. Dye anything; easy as washing!

FREE now at any drugstore: the Diamond Dye Cyclopaedia, full of suggestions, with simple directions, actual piece-goods color samples, etc. Or write for big illustrated book Color Craft—free—DIAMOND DYES, Dept. 27, Windsor, Ont.

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Make it NEW for 15c!



Look me over Mr. and Mrs.

I am the Findlay 3-Burner—exactly what you want if you're looking for the convenience and comfort of electrical cooking at moderate cost.

I'm compact, take up little space, I'm wonderfully efficient, I'm really beautiful and easy to keep clean. I'm the biggest little range ever offered at such a low price.

Come round and see me at your dealers, or write my makers (address below) for an interesting Range booklet.

Supplied with speedy open porcelain elements, or sturdy, iron-clad closed elements of the latest type.

Manufactured by
FINDLAY BROS. CO., LIMITED
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ROBT. SIMPSON CO., LTD.
L. YOLLES.



Lieut.-Colonel Herbert Molson, Mrs. Molson and the Misses Molson are again in Montreal after a sojourn in New York, where they spent Easter.

Miss Marguerite Dupre, of Quebec, entertained at the tea hour on Thursday afternoon of last week at the residence of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Dupre, in honor of Miss Catherine Lavigne, whose marriage to Mr. Albert Bourget, took place on Tuesday of this week. The tea table was presided over by Mrs. C. A. Grandbois and Mrs. Gaston Pratte, assisted by Miss Marcelle Paradis and Miss Stella Garneau.

The Annual June Ball of the Royal Military College, Kingston, will be held on Monday night, June 20.

Mr. and Mrs. Fordham Johnson, Shaughnessy Heights, Vancouver, B.C., entertained on April 11, at a dinner in honor of the Governor-General of Canada and Lady Willingdon. Other guests were, Mrs. Osborne, Lord Hardinge, Colonel Tobin, General and Mrs. J. W. Stewart, Mr. Justice A. Morrison,



MRS. E. W. WILSON, OF MONTREAL.
Widow of the late Major-General E. W. Wilson.
—Portrait by Madame Justine-Saints.

Mrs. Hugh Brodie and her daughter, Mrs. James G. Shearer, are again in Montreal after two months spent in California.

Mr. and Mrs. Russell D. Bell have returned to Montreal from Jamaica, where they were for several weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. G. Ross Sims, who recently were spending ten days in Atlantic City and New York, are again in Montreal.

Sir Campbell Stuart was in Ottawa last week for a couple of days and was a guest at the Chateau.

Colonel and Mrs. Maynard Rogers, who have been living in Jasper Park, Alta., for several years, have returned to Ottawa, where they will in future reside.

Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Macarow, of Montreal, spent the week-end in Ottawa with Mrs. Macarow's daughter, the recent bride, Mrs. Reginald Geary.

Sir Lomer and Lady Gouin are again in Montreal after several weeks spent motoring through France.

Le Junkheer Richard van Schuylenburgh, who was formerly attached to the Dutch Legation at Rome and has been transferred to the Netherlands Legation at Washington, left Montreal last week after a visit for Washington. Madame Van Schuylenburgh, who accompanied him to Canada, will stay with her mother, Mrs. John McMartin, Redpath Crescent, for the summer, and will go with Mrs. McMartin to her camp at Saranac Lake. She will join her husband in Washington in the autumn. Madame Van Schuylenburgh was formerly Miss Jean McMartin, of Montreal.

Lady Drummond, of Montreal, is in Quebec this week, guest of Mr. and Mrs. John Hamilton. Before leaving for Quebec, Lady Drummond entertained very delightfully at luncheon on Friday for Mrs. Ernest Stuart, of London, England.

Madame L. H. Hebert and her daughters, Madame Albert Tetrault and Miss Madeleine Hebert, of Montreal, went to Quebec to meet Dr. and Mrs. Paul Garneau and their little son, who were passengers in the S.S. *Montreal* from Europe.

Mr. and Mrs. J. E. H. Paddon, of Montreal, announce the engagement of their daughter, Thelma, to Doctor Gordon Oliver Matthews, of Vancouver, B.C., son of Mr. and Mrs. I. L. Matthews of Port Arthur, Ontario. The marriage to take place the middle of May.

Colonel and Mrs. Leslie Armstrong, of Ottawa, were in Brantford for the Easter season, guests of Mrs. Armstrong's mother, Mrs. A. J. Wilkes.

Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Molson are again in Montreal after visiting Mrs. Molson's parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Meredith, in Quebec.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur H. Munay after spending their honeymoon in Bermuda, Atlantic City and New York returned to Montreal recently and have taken up their residence in the Redfern apartments. Mrs. Munay was formerly Miss Jessie Graeme Greenfields.

The Right Rev. Dr. Seager, Bishop of Ontario, was in Ottawa last week from

Mr. and Mrs. George Kidd, Mrs. B. T. Rogers, Mrs. Julius Griffith, Miss Helen Fordham Johnson and Mr. G. F. Laing.

Mr. and Mrs. J. K. L. Ross are again in Montreal after the winter spent at Monte Carlo.

Mr. and Mrs. Ross McMaster, of Montreal, sailed from Quebec this week in the S.S. *Montreal* for Europe.

Lady Shaughnessy and the Hon. Marguerite Shaughnessy are returning to Montreal from England about the end of May.

Miss Lesley Drummond, of Montreal, has sailed from New York for Italy, where she will spend two months. Mrs. Arthur Drummond, who accompanied her daughter to New York, has returned to Montreal.

The marriage of Miss Thelma Hazel Bainbridge, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Emerson Bainbridge, of London, England, and granddaughter of Mrs. J. E. Allan, of Montreal, to Mr. John Pugh Griffith, took place at St. George's, Hanover Square, London, at noon on Wednesday, April 6. The bride was given away by her father and attended by four bridesmaids, Miss Mollie Gault, Miss Hedley, her cousins; Miss Joan Griffith, sister of the bridegroom, and Miss Blackley. Another cousin of the bride, little Miss Sonia Reid, was flower girl. The bride wore a gown of silver lace, the long lace train lined in pink georgette. Her long tulle veil, which fell to the end of the train, was arranged with a Russian headpiece of pearls. She carried a bouquet of pink roses. The bridesmaids wore georgette frocks in pastel shades of blue, pink, green and mauve respectively, and they carried bouquets of variegated sweet peas. The flower girl was in yellow georgette, wore a silver cap with leaves, and carried an old-fashioned bouquet. Mrs. Bainbridge, mother of the bride, was gown in buff blue georgette. A luncheon followed the ceremony at Prince's Hotel. Mr. Griffith and his bride afterward left to spend a month in France and Switzerland. They will reside in Worcestershire. Among the large number of guests present were, Sir Hardiman and Lady Lever, Mrs. Leslie Gault, Mr. and Mrs. Leslie Gault Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Graham Reid, Mrs. North, Mr. George Griffith and Miss Adelaide Marler, of Montreal, cousin of the bride.

The Hon. Mrs. Belmont, of Montreal, was recently at Pointe Claire, where she occupied for a few days the house of her sister, the Hon. Marguerite Shaughnessy.

Mr. Robert Rainville, of Montreal, was recently in Quebec, where he was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Montague Howard.

Mrs. Charles O'Connor is again in Ottawa from Atlantic City.

The marriage of Miss Ruth Abbott Brooks, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Brooks, of Westmount, to Mr. John Popham Potheringham, son of Mr. John T. Potheringham, of Ottawa, has been arranged to take place on Saturday afternoon, May 7, at half-past four o'clock, at the residence of the bride's parents, Dorchester street west, Montreal.

Mrs. Paul Armstrong, who spent the Easter season in Toronto, guest of her parents, Colonel and Mrs. Blasco, is again in Montreal.

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